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Israel expanding winery on Golan

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government has agreed to help finance a \$5 million expansion of a successful winery on the occupied Golan Heights, land Syria wants returned in a peace settlement. Segev Yeroan, director of the privately-owned Golan Heights Winery, told Reuters Sunday the industry ministry had recently approved a grant for \$3.8 million of the \$5 million. The rest of money will be raised privately, he said. The winery is owned by eight collective and semi-collective farms on the Golan Heights.

Kuwaiti MP wants boycott report clarified

KUWAIT (R) — A member of parliament (MP) has asked the Kuwaiti government to clarify reports that a number of Arab states including Kuwait have placed a boycott of firms dealing with Israel, newspapers reported Sunday. Adnan Abdul Samad Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah to inform the assembly about the rules governing Kuwait's implementation of the embargo.

9 killed after Iraq World Cup triumph

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Nine people were killed by rocket gunfire during Iraq's World Cup celebrations here after the national side beat China, it was revealed here Sunday. The newspaper Al Jumhuriya reported more than 120 others were wounded by bullets after the Asian Zone Group A qualifying match on May 30. Under-Secretary of State for Health Chawhi Sabri branded the shootings "non-civilised acts" and said many people were still in critical condition in hospital. Interior Minister Wabban Ibrahim Al Hassan was also reported to have ordered "anyone committing similar acts in the future to be punished and to have their weapons confiscated." Celebrations in Baghdad after the 1-0 win went on during the night, with cars packing the streets and blowing their horns, the newspaper reported.

Hardline alliance calls strike

DAMASCUS (R) — A hardline Palestinian alliance called Sunday for Palestinian to the Israeli-occupied territories to stage a general strike Tuesday to coincide with the start of the 10th round of Arab-Israeli peace talks. The Damascus-based alliance reiterated in a statement calls for Palestinians to abandon the negotiations as harmful to the Palestinian cause. "We call upon the Palestinian people to stage a general strike on June 15 as an expression of their refusal of... the peace track. We also call for another strike on June 16 to mark the sixth months of Israel's expansion of (415) Palestinians to South Lebanon."

Israel could lose in U.S. restriction

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israel risks losing valuable funds next year when Washington starts making it buy weapons through the Pentagon rather than directly from arms manufacturers, the news media said Sunday. Starting in 1994, Washington will apply the restriction to countries that receive U.S. military aid such as Israel, whose annual military aid amounts to \$1.8 billion, Haaretz newspaper said. A share of \$475 million can be converted into Israeli currency and used freely by the Jewish state. The remainder must be used to buy American weapons.

Unofficial Nigerian poll results held back

LAGOS (R) — Key Nigerian states withheld counting their presidential election results Sunday, flying or driving them under heavy police escort to the capital Abuja. Under draconian rules officially intended to give Africa's most populous nation its first clean election, the media was banned from publishing partial official results but early returns showed Saturday's turnout was 60 per cent. Those who break the ban face imprisonment, the National Electoral Commission (NEC), created by Central Ibrahim Babangida's outgoing military government, has decreed.

Bloodshed mars successful U.N. action in Mogadishu

Pakistani troops kill 14 Somali protesters

MOGADISHU (Agencies) — Pakistani U.N. peacekeepers opened fire Sunday on a crowd of Somalis protesting U.S.-led strikes against warlord Mohamed Farrah Aided, killing at least 14 people, including a two-year-old boy.

Another 23 people were wounded on the second consecutive day that Pakistani U.N. troops shot at apparently unarmed demonstrators.

They took to the streets to protest United Nations military

retaliation, led by U.S. forces, against General Aided for the June 5 killings of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers, many of whom were shot or stabbed, allegedly by Gen. Aided supporters, as they distributed food to needy Somalis.

After six Somalis died Saturday in Pakistani gunfire, Sunday's killings marked one of the bloodiest confrontations in the history of U.N. peacekeeping.

Among the dead were a two-year-old boy and another boy

about 10 whose head was blown off, as well as at least four women.

The bloodshed seems to have marred the relative success of air strikes against Gen. Aided's arms depots and radio station, and a garage owned by his chief financier Osman Ato which assembled "technicals"—pickup trucks mounted with machine guns.

Several hundred angry Somalis gathered near a roundabout where the Pakistanis had opened

fire Sunday. But they dispersed after a few minutes as U.N. tanks rumbled past and helicopter gunships hovered nearby.

"We'll kill 100 Americans even if it takes 100 years," said one Somali. Youths have erected barricades in the streets, and have hurled stones at foreign journalists.

Shortly before dawn Sunday, Pakistani troops in another area appeared to come under fire from Somali firing dozens of rocket-propelled grenades. The two buildings the Pakistanis were guarding were not damaged.

Brigadier-General Ikram Ul Hasan, commander of Pakistani forces in Somalia, denied his men were seeking revenge for the ambushes and said Somali gunmen in the crowd shot first.

"There was an initial report that their lives were threatened," he said. "They were fired upon."

Gen. Ikram also said it was possible Somali gunmen used women and children as shields, as officials claimed they did during the June 5 ambush.

He said his soldiers operated within their rules of engagement, which allow them to shoot at gunmen even in crowds.

With some 4,700 men, Pakistan has the largest U.N. contingent in Somalia. The Pakistanis are in charge of patrolling Mogadishu, Somalia's capital of one million people.

The U.N. currently has more than 18,000 soldiers in Somalia, including 4,000 Americans.

On Saturday, Pakistani soldiers fired at a group of stone-throwing

(Continued on page 2)



Crying woman carry one of the Somalis killed by Pakistani troops in Mogadishu Sunday (AFP photo)

Experts put economy under microscope

By Samir Shafiq
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A national economic symposium, organised by the Centre for Strategic Studies and funded by the private sector, opened at the University of Jordan Sunday to examine the Kingdom's past successes and failures and debate the best suitable course for comprehensive economic development.

The symposium, which was attended by many Jordanian, Arab and foreign intellectuals and which will continue through Tuesday, was described by former Industry and Trade Minister Abdullah Ensour as being the answer to years of requests by the public and Parliament members for a full-fledged economic conference to know exactly where the country was going economically.

Dr. Ensour chaired the symposium's first session, which included a 56-folios-page presentation by Dr. Muhammad Saeed Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, on the Kingdom's past financial performance, its present standing and the course being followed to achieve full monetary stability.

Dr. Nabulsi's paper, read on his behalf by Dr. Ahmad Mustafa

fa, head of the Central Bank's Research Department, detailed the near catastrophic financial situation which gripped the Kingdom in 1988, and explained the measures which were and are still being taken to put the financial standing of the country on solid footing.

Unemployment was the second topic which was put under the microscope by Dr. Muhammad Ameer, an expert at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Dr. Ameer reviewed the situation since 1967 by examining the characteristics of the Jordanian labour market, the size of unemployment and how it might grow or retreat in the future. He analysed the reasons for Jordanian unemployment, touched upon the economic and social characteristics of those unemployed and submitted proposals to combat unemployment.

The RSS expert surprised the audience when he said that the recent high economic activity has reduced unemployment from a high of 18.8 per cent in 1991 to 14 per cent at the end of 1992 when the gross domestic product grew by 11 per cent.

The first session concluded with a presentation for Dr. Margaret Reid, a professor at the

University of Louisville, Kentucky, who spoke about "Institutional Preconditions of Privatization in Market-based Political Economies: Implications for Jordan."

The second session featured four presentations, the first of which was by Dr. Yacoub Suleman on food security in Jordan in light of prospects for a Middle East peace settlement. The next presentation was given by Dr. Salem Boutros, a Jordanian agricultural expert, on "facts and ambitions" and the necessary mechanism to augment investment of resources.

The third presentation was given by Dr. Mohammad Sbatnawi, head of the Centre for Water and Environmental Studies and Research at the University of Jordan, whose lecture was entitled "A view on Water Policy."

Dr. Sbatnawi said that when he specialised in water studies, he never realised that water was a political issue rather than agricultural in the Mideast.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Fataftah, who works at the Higher Council for Science and Technology, concluded the second session with a lecture on the future prospect to develop animal wealth in Jordan.

The third session held in the

afternoon was an economic climax as Dr. Jawad Anani, minister of state for Prime Ministry, gave the audience a valuable presentation on the Jordanian economic philosophy over the past years.

Dr. Anani explained in detail how the Kingdom progressed economically amid many religious, political and security considerations and pointed out that it was high time for Jordan to formulate its own economic policies, away from dictated guidelines which have been drawn for the Kingdom by the World Bank since 1958.

Former Planning Minister Khaled Amin Abdullah reviewed in his presentation Jordan's development strategies from the 50s up to 90s while Hani Hourani, another lecturer, outlined the variables and non-variables in Jordan's economic problems and came out with "lessons for the future."

Sunday's last speaker was Khaled Al Wazani, whose lecture was entitled "Jordan's Economy and the Dutch Disease Example."

The major points of the lectures will be presented by the Jordan Times in the next few days.



His Royal Highness Prince Faisal is sworn in as Regent for London and Washington Sunday (Petra Regent prior to His Majesty King Hussein's departure) photo)

King and Queen in London en route to Washington

LONDON (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday arrived in London en route to the United States for a several-day official visit.

During the visit, which comes in response to an invitation by U.S. President Bill Clinton, King Hussein will hold talks with President Clinton on issues of common concern, regional issues and bilateral relations.

The King will also meet with several senior American officials as well as American politicians and intellectuals.

Prince Faisal Ben Al Hussein was sworn in as Regent during the absence of King Hussein abroad.

King Hussein and Queen Noor were seen off at the airport by Prince Faisal, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ali Beo Al Hussein, Princess Basma, Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Royal Family members.

Also bidding farewell were senior civil and military officials, as well as the ambassadors of Britain and the USA in Amman.

The King is accompanied on his visit by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali, Royal Court Chief Khaled Al Karaki, His Royal Highness Talal Ben Mobammad, the military secretary of the King, and Chief of Protocol Mohammad Al Adwan.

After Washington, the King will travel to Rochester, Minnesota, for routine medical checks at the Mayo clinic, where he underwent operation last year.

On Sunday, Mr. Rafsanjani said he wanted Mr. Rafsanjani to "listen to what the vote conveyed" although he agreed in principle with the economic reforms.

The turnout showed "people are not totally happy" with the government, he said.

Mr. Tavakoli, a conservative supported by the powerful merchants of the bazaar, made social injustice and official corruption the main plank of his campaign.

He told the radio that "what I said in my campaign is what the people feel."

His campaign motto was to promote "less luxury and more austerity for the leaders."

Official corruption, which permeates all levels of Iranian society, has been one of the major burdens to the economic recovery that Mr. Rafsanjani has been promising for the past four years.

Mr. Rafsanjani has staked his reputation on reviving the economy, which is still reeling from the devastating 1980-88 war with Iraq.

In his victory speech, Mr. Rafsanjani thanked voters for casting their ballots, adding that "even those who voted for other candidates are dear and honourable to me."

if the peace talks failed.

Mr. Hussein, overall coordinator of the Palestinian peace team, also said he saw no reason for Washington not to resume a dialogue with the PLO, severed in 1990 after an abortive sea raid on Israel by a hardline faction.

Asked what would happen if the peace process collapsed, Mr. Hussein told Jordan Television.

"If this happens it means that we will go back to another option. Now we are working and we have all options, including the peace process, including the peace option."

Mr. Hussein added: "We have not lost other options, we have the right to go to other options, including fighting on the ground, including armed struggle."

There has been some progress but no breakthrough on the key issues. In the mean-

time, opposition in the peace process throughout the Middle East has intensified and the political positions of some of the key players have weakened.

Few observers expect dramatic developments in this round either, although observers do not see the peace process in danger of immediate collapse.

"While the short-term vital signs look healthy, the overall prognosis is not so bright," said Robert Satloff of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

He said the key could be the willingness of the United States to start leaning on the parties to make concessions.

"Breakthrough will demand a larger infusion of political will and—most importantly—brinkmanship than Washington had originally bargained for," he said.

U.S. favours Palestinian 'zones of influence' in West Bank

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States is pressing Israel and the Palestinians to move swiftly to reach agreement on establishing three Palestinian "zones of influence" on the West Bank, U.S. and Arab sources said.

Private talks on the issue have been held since mid-May among U.S., Israeli and Palestinian representatives in Norway, with envoys negotiating the shape such enclaves would take, the sources told AFP.

An enclave accord, which also would define the status of the Gaza Strip, would be the first palpable product of negotiations sponsored by the United States and Russia. The talks began 20 months ago, bringing Israel, the Palestinians, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to the table.

The possible pact would be a first step towards a final settlement of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank, and the ceding of authority to the Palestinians, who ultimately want to establish an independent state.

The State Department wants the next round of bilateral Arah-Israeli negotiations, which begins here June 15, to yield an announcement of a pact on "Palestinian-influence zones," said the same sources, now taking part in bilateral Israeli-Arab talks.

U.S. negotiators want this "leopard skin"-patterned arrangements, as one Arab diplomat described it, to extend gradually across the West Bank on a precise timetable, as the two parties implement their commitments.

The Norway talks, the same

sources said, came at the urging of Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Edward Djerejian and included representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

And no one involved in the private negotiations, so far, has been eager to talk about them. "We have nothing new about the (Mideast) peace talks," said State Department spokeswoman Sondra McCarthy.

But one State Department official, speaking privately, said Mr. Djerejian, who has the upper hand in the talks, is bent on their bearing fruit in the June round since he is expected to leave his post in September.

The same official said the Palestinian expellees, whom Israel expelled for suspected ties to Muslim fundamentalists, are now all but forgotten

in the mountains of southern Lebanon and no longer represent the same obstacle to progress they did during the last round, which ended May 13.

The talks in Norway focused on the outlines of the Palestinian zones of influence. AFP obtained a copy of a letter in Hebrew predated as the Israeli proposal, which traced three enclaves around Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron.

The Arab and U.S. sources said that Egypt, which supports the idea of the zones, proposed a map of its own with substantially more ample enclaves. And the United States has traced its own proposed mid-sized enclaves.

Saudi Arabia has been involved with the initiative, and the United States is trying to convince Riyadh to foot the bill for the upkeep of the zones.

The idea of beginning with

"influence zones" as a point of departure towards authority transfers is not a new one.

Nabil Shaath, an adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, suggested in May that discussions on the issue were under way, saying efforts had been made to define the "geographic framework" of Palestinian autonomy.

The PLO leaders said in an interview with the Israeli daily Haaretz that a piece of the West Bank be placed, like the Gaza Strip, under Palestinian authority.

Talks on the enclave seem to have progressed far enough for hardline Palestinians with the Hamas movement to criticise what they see as unacceptable concessions to the zones.

In Amman, peace negotiator Faisal Hussein said Saturday that Palestinians could resort to other options, including armed struggle against Israel,

if the peace talks failed.

Mr. Hussein, overall coordinator of the Palestinian peace team, also said he saw no reason for Washington not to resume a dialogue with the PLO, severed in 1990 after an abortive sea raid on Israel by a hardline faction.

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VIENNA CONFERENCE: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday leaves Vienna to address the World Conference on Human Rights which started there Sunday. Prince Hassan's visit comes in response to an invitation from United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali to address the meeting. Prince Hassan is accompanied by Jordan's permanent representative to the European headquarters of the U.N. in Geneva Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. He was seen off at the airport by their

Royal Highnesses Prince Faisal Ben Al Hussein and Princess Alia Al Faisal, Royal Court Chief Khalid Al Karaki, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid, Private Chamberlain Prince Ali Ben Nayef, senior government officials and the Austrian ambassador in Amman. Taking part in the conference are some heads of state, international figures and representatives of international organisations concerned with human rights.

New democracy society defends its objectives

Maintains aims 'in no way' conflict with centre formed by royal decree

By Sa'eda Kilani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recent establishment of a society for enhancing democracy in Jordan has apparently aroused the discontent of concerned authorities who anticipated a clash of objectives with the Arab Human Rights and Democracy Centre (AHRDC), founded less than a month earlier upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein.

Kamel Qaisi, the president of the National Society for the Enhancement of Democracy and Liberty (JUND), told the Jordan Times that three weeks after JUND's licensing (from the Ministry of Culture), he was called by the Minister of Interior, Jawdat Shoul, who, having fears of contradictions in objectives between both organisations, asked Dr. Qaisi to 'slow down'.

Dr. Qaisi, a founder of several other voluntary societies, ex-

plained to the minister that the society's establishment was a response to the King's continuous calls for enhancing democracy, stressing that the society's objectives in no way contradict those of the AHRDC.

"The society's role is a complementary to the centre and not a competitive one," insisted Dr. Qaisi.

He indicated that the idea of forming such a society emanated when the King called for promoting democracy and political pluralism in his speech to the Command College last Nov. 24.

Shortly after, Dr. Qaisi, along with a group of politicians and intellectuals, decided to found JUND.

The AHRDC was established upon the King's call in his speech from the throne on Dec. 1.

"We are a non-governmental organisation that aims at raising public awareness of the principles of democracy mainly through

pedagogic channels," said Dr. Qaisi. If necessary "we might act as a pressure group on the government."

While the AHRDC, Dr. Qaisi explained, is an official one that mainly concentrates on research and studies, rather than the "practical approach our centre concentrates upon." JUND applied for legal status on Jan. 1 and received it on Mar. 2.

The AHRDC, formed according to King Hussein's directives, was established on Feb. 9.

JUND's founding committee includes Taher Al Masri (former prime minister), Awad Khleifat (former minister of higher education), Abdul Salam Al Majali (the current Prime Minister), Sultan Hattah (journalist), As'ad Abdul Rahman (director of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation), Adel Abu Khajil (businessman), Salah Jarrar (writer) and Taleh Rifa'i (professor), in addition to Dr. Qaisi.

The founding committee, which convened on April 29, set the guidelines of the society's regulations and objectives and elected an administrative committee that includes: Kamel Qaisi, Sultan Hattah, Mu'ayyad Mihar (engineer), Nazek Bitar (of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Jaser Tadros, Salah Jarrar, Adnan Tobasi and Taleh Rifa'i.

"Strong advocates of human rights and democracy appeared in the administrative committee's list," said Dr. Qaisi.

JUND's main objective would be to demand and insist upon the implementation of democratic principles and human rights. It will also serve as a forum for all parties and institutions in favour of human rights.

Mu'ayyad Mihar, vice-president of JUND's administrative committee, told the Jordan Times that there are strict regulations in accepting new members

into the society's ranks.

"The society is for everyone," he said. "But we (as an administrative committee) insist on 'quality rather than quantity' to make real progress at the level of enhancing democracy and implementing human rights, in all its aspects, in the country."

As part of the society's activities, a two-day seminar on transition to democracy is scheduled for August. The seminar, a joint effort of JUND and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (the sponsors of the seminar), will concentrate on subjects related to election methods and laws, and previous and other experiences in this regard.

Mr. Mihar said the society relies on grants and donations as well as on membership fees. In order to better achieve its objectives, it will also establish contracts with other societies, organisations and institutions of similar objectives and interests, he added.

Shipping agents propose amending U.N. guidelines in sanctioning Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Shipping Agents Association (SAA) in Jordan has voiced complaints over the continued practice on the part of the enforcers of the U.N. sanctions on Iraq against

SAA Chairman Tawfiq Kawar told the Jordan Times that the Jordanian government has been strictly observing the sanctions rules against Iraq over the last 33 months, allowing only food and medicine to pass, but nonetheless cargo vessels are continuously diverted or turned back from Jordan's only port.

Claiming that the sanctions enforcers are not applying the same rules to Turkish and Iranian ports, Mr. Kawar said the enforcers practice last year cost Jordanian importers a surcharge of \$35 million.

The SAA will continue to closely examine with the con-

cerned authorities the aspects of major amendments to the sanctions guidelines to make them more practical and less damaging, said Mr. Kawar.

These amendments, he said, could take the shape of allowing non-Aqaba cargo to be segregated in separate holds on the ships and sealed, while Aqaba cargo will be made accessible to inspection by the enforcers.

This will enable lines which operate from the Far East to Europe via Aqaba to resume their calls at Aqaba, suggested Mr. Kawar.

He said the SAA has presented a memorandum to the minister of transport requesting that the government seriously examine the possibility of approaching the United Nations to reconsider lifting the inspection or at least adopt the proposed scheme.

28 children to spend a month abroad

By Etia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A group of 28 Jordanian children will later this month head for seven different countries to take part in summer activities with children from other nations under a programme organised by the Children International Summer Villages (CISV), an organisation of which Jordan is a member.

The 28 children are part of seven groups whose destinations are Brazil, Canada, the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Honduras. Hala Aghabi, deputy president of the Jordanian Summer Villages Society (JSVS), told the Jordan Times, Saturday.

Each group of four children, two boys and two girls, aged 11-12, will be accompanied by a leader on their month-long residence at the summer camp activities, said Mrs. Aghabi.

"Noting that the children's parents are covering the cost of their air fare, Mrs. Aghabi said that CISV branches in the respective countries are arranging for accommodations at schools for all the visitors who will be coming from 12 different countries.

Leaders will design the various functions at the camps, she said.

Such summer camp activities

are extremely beneficial for the children since they afford them an opportunity to learn about other countries on site, as well as share their own Jordanian traditions via national dances, songs and other functions during their stay, said Mrs. Aghabi.

After 12 years of being affiliated to the CISV, which groups societies from 75 countries, the Jordanian society will next year host groups of children from Sweden, Spain, Italy, Austria, France, Norway and Lebanon, announced Mrs. Aghabi.

She said the summer camp activities for these children, to be held between July 10 and August 10, 1994, together with the accommodations and tours will be sponsored and covered by the society here.

The Jordanian society is eager to participate in this annual programme, Mrs. Aghabi said.

The CISV is a voluntary, non-profit group, affiliated to the Ministry of Social Development.

The children, who will start leaving for their camps as of June 24, will be participating in a wide-range of activities, including sports, sightseeing tours, handicraft work, children's seminar and visits to local families in their host countries, explained Mrs. Aghabi.

6 party nominees listed for parliamentary candidacy

By Sansan Ghosheh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian Democratic People's Party (JDPP) announced Sunday a preliminary list of their nominees for the upcoming parliamentary elections taking "towards a harmonious, unified, democratic, national opposition" as their motto.

The list, read at the party's conference, consists of six nominees, one of whom is currently representing the Zarka district in Parliament, Bassam Haddadin.

The other five are Salem Al Nahas, who was nominated to run in Madaba, Hussein Abu Ruman, who was nominated to run in Balqa, Samih Khalil, nominated to run in Amman's first district, Ahmad Yousef, nominated to run in Amman's second district, and Mohammad Abu Al Rnb, who was nominated to run in Irbid.

No steps were taken by the party to nominate a woman.

General Secretary of the JDPP Tayseer Al Zibri stressed that this decision does not reflect the ideology or composition of the party, which has historically supported women's rights and welcomed women in their ranks.

Nominees were primarily chosen for their strong pro-

spects for victory in the elections. Women, he added, have little chance in securing parliamentary seats because of the prevailing social discrimination against them.

The JDPP nominations are subject to revision if an agreement of cooperation is reached by different political parties, forces and individuals in the Jordanian Arab National Democratic Alliance — a group that contains Jordan's left and pan-Arab institutions.

"If a national consensus for the elections has been reached, the final nomination list will be decided by an agreement of all those concerned ... democratic parties do not want to run against each other ... past experiences should be a lesson for us," Mr. Zibri said.

The electoral campaign of the JDPP focuses around its opposition to what it sees as the "unjust preconditions" and principles of the ongoing peace process and its determination to strengthen democracy and protect an adequate living standard for all the underprivileged.

Mr. Zibri took the opportunity of the press conference to express disappointment with the Prime Minister Abdol Salam Al Majali for undertaking important decisions with-

out a parliamentary vote of confidence.

The decisions emphasised by the JDPP are the resumption of the Middle East peace talks and the implementation of economic policies requested by the World Bank.

"Dr. Majali's government, which is currently operating without a vote of confidence from Parliament, is placing itself in a position to lose the public's trust with its World Bank policies," Mr. Zibri asserted.

The JDPP further called on the Jordanian government to suspend the current talks with Israel and rebuild them on the bases of international legitimacy and a comprehensive peace settlement that guarantees Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories it occupies.

In addition, the party voiced its dissatisfaction with the "unfair" parliamentary election law, calling for the enactment of a "modern democratic election law" containing a single district block voting system of "proportional representation" and multi-district individual nominations.

This composition, Mr. Zibri said, takes into consideration the special characteristics of the Jordanian society and ensures a fair representation system.

Power link-up protocol signed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministers of energy and electricity in Jordan and four other Middle Eastern countries Sunday signed a protocol paving the way for cooperation among their countries in the exchange of electric power and linking their national grids.

The protocol authorises heads of electricity departments in the five countries to meet and design programmes for implementation of the two-stage project which will be completed by the year 2002 and benefit nearly 150 million inhabitants in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Turkey.

The ministers agreed under the protocol to request that the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) which are financing the project, to start providing the funds before Jan. 1, 1994. The cost of the project is estimated at \$384 million and the network of cables to be laid are said to cover 2.5 million square kilometres in the five countries.

The protocol is expected to holster ties among the five countries and enable them to benefit from the common service offered

by the linkage, said the ministers of Egypt, Iraq and Syria in statements following the signing ceremony.

It reflects the true feelings among the people of the same region and their determination to share the benefits of technology, including energy which is essential for a healthy economy, the ministers said in interviews with the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

According to Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Walid Asfour, the protocol will become official once it has been signed by the concerned governments within 180 days.

Minister urges increased promotion of India-Jordan fertiliser production

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Bassam Saket Sunday opened a five-day fertiliser seminar with a call on India and Jordan to help each other in promoting the fertiliser industry and in boosting agricultural production.

"We must intensify our efforts to increase the production and at the same time improve methods to safeguard against any environmental hazards," said the minister in his opening address.

Indian and Jordanian experts in the fertiliser industry, based on the use of phosphate and potash, are taking part in the meeting.

The delegates will review 17 working papers related to the industry and focus on India's experiences and means of improving the phosphate and potash production in Jordan. The importance of inorganic fertilisers lies in that they provide about 40 per cent of the nutrients for world crop, therefore the use of these fertilisers is expected to increase in the future, said Dr. Saket.

Thabet Al Taber, president of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee paid tribute to Indian-Jordanian cooperation in the field.

He said India and Jordan

established a joint venture in 1992 to produce phosphoric acid and other fertilisers at the Shioh phosphate mines in Jordan.

Mr. Taber added that India, although a major producer of fertilisers, will continue to need large quantities of the product, and Jordan, as a major producer of raw materials and fertilisers, can cooperate closely with the sub-continent in this area.

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) and the Arab Potash Company (APC), he said, will continue to pursue efforts to promote the cooperation and facilitate trade mechanisms between the two countries.

Officials urge enforcement of law banning smoking in public places

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas Sunday opened a day-long seminar aimed at combating smoking by pointing to the numerous health hazards related to the nicotine habit and urging citizens to give it up.

The minister's views were echoed by Zubair Malhas, president of the National Jordanian Anti-Smoking Society, who complained that most health institutions in Jordan were ignoring a 1977 law against smoking in public places.

The 1977 law calls for fines and prison terms for persons found smoking in public places, said Dr. Malhas.

Although Jordan was among the first group of countries to issue a law against smoking, in a bid to protect public health, many

institutions have overlooked the regulations and appeals to implement them were neglected, Dr. Malhas said.

What is required of the health institutions in Jordan, is to take a firm decision against tobacco, which they realise is harmful to humans, he demanded.

It is regrettable that hospitals in Jordan have failed even to urge their own doctors to refrain from

smoking in public and in their clinics, and it is sad to see several government institutions contributing to the cultivation of tobacco in Jordan directly or indirectly, complained Dr. Malhas.

Dr. Ahmad Barnawi, head of the Health Ministry's Communicable Diseases Department reviewed the ministry's efforts to stem the smoking habit.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Public holiday to be observed June 21

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministries, government departments and public departments will observe a holiday Monday June 21, to mark the new Hejira year (first of the lunar month of Muharram).

Prince Ra'd opens handicapped games

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid, head of the Jordanian Handicapped Federation, Sunday opened Al Istiqbal Second Championship for the Handicapped in which teams representing Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon are participating.

Primary Health care meeting opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day specialised medical symposium was held Sunday at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's Child Health Institute. Addressing the opening session, the institute's director, Hind Duwani, said the world is shifting attention towards primary health care, which is the core of the symposium.

Arab students unions to hold forum

AMMAN (Petra) — The second Students Forum will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre Tuesday. The six-day forum is organised by the Arab World Bureau of the World Islamic Alliance for Students Organisations in cooperation with the University of Jordan. The forum will discuss reports of the various Arab student unions about their activities. Five symposia, dealing with students' activities, will be held on the sidelines of the forum. Taking part in the forum will be representatives of student unions from Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Jordan. The World Islamic Alliance for Student Organisations was established in 1969 in the United States. It groups Islamic student unions and associations from the various Islamic countries. A total of 55 countries are members of the Alliance. In 1992 a bureau for Arab student unions was established in Sudan. The bureau includes Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, Yemen and the UAE.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Kattan and Dodi Tabban at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Marianne Naerobout at the British Council.
- ★ Exhibition of Japanese paintings and photos at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Salem Al Dabbagh, Himat Ali and Karim Rassa at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation Gallery — opening ceremony at 6 p.m.

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Rights for all

THE U.S. on Saturday chose to turn a blind eye to violations of human rights reportedly taking place in Turkey and decided instead to extend to that country military aid amounting to U.S.\$227 million. Only last week, the respected human rights organisation, Amnesty International, scolded the U.S. for continuing to lend military aid to countries that have dismal human rights records. The U.S. secretary of state, Warren Christopher, whose State Department had just accused Turkey of widespread violations, said during his current visit to Ankara that U.S.-Turkish ties were based on "many other factors" than human rights.

In addition to the State Department, another human rights organisation, the Helsinki Watch, said in April it was disturbed by a continuous pattern of suspicious deaths in southeast Turkey where most of the country's Kurdish minority live. Just on the other side of the border with Iraq, the U.S. and its Western allies pose as the guardians of the human rights of the Iraqi Kurds who also for years were targeted by the Iraqi regime.

This double standard in dealing with essentially the same issue poses some difficult questions for world delegates, both official and public, at the Vienna human rights conference which opens today. True, Mr. Christopher, while defending his country's decision to extend military aid to Turkey despite reports of human rights violations, has been quoted as saying "our record in the United States is not perfect either." But if this is indeed the case, then the U.S. State Department should stop issuing human rights reports and should not tie development aid and "most favoured nation" status to violations in this field. This, needless to say, will not happen. But unless the U.S. and its Western allies, the original authors of the human rights charter, prove to Third World countries and peoples that the human rights issue will be divorced from the dictates of narrow interests, no one will have faith or belief in both the West and its ostensible quest for a humane world.

Peoples' human rights around the world must not be made hostage to dictators serving Western interests nor should they be used to repress yearning for freedom and democracy. The U.S. and the West will have to provide more than promises and slogans for Third World representatives at the Vienna conference to convince them of the need to sign any new declaration.

Any progress in the human rights situation world-wide does not depend on declarations alone. These, as we have seen time and again, can be used against the advancement of human rights. What is needed now, at the Vienna conference, is concluding a mechanism for applying the human rights declaration universally for the benefit of human kind equally in the West and East, North and South.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'II Arabic daily on Sunday called on the Israeli government to deal with the Arab-Israeli peace process with more seriousness, noting that the Arab parties have done all that is possible to attain the aspired peace. As preparations are going ahead for the 10th round of talks to open in Washington Tuesday, no sign has appeared yet that the Israelis will soften their stand for the sake of implementing U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, said the daily. The Arabs have been patient and will continue to be patient, hoping that the Israelis will opt for reason and for objective attitudes that would facilitate peace and stability in the Middle East, the paper continued. As the 10th round approaches, one cannot help recalling King Hussein's words that the present chance for peace could be the last, it added. The time has come for the Israelis to deal objectively and positively with the situation and accept the bartering of land for peace as provided for in the U.N. resolutions which also formed the basis for the present negotiations, the paper said. The paper said that with the United States playing the role of full partner in the coming talks, it is hoped that the two sides to the peace talks will finally reach an acceptable formula that would ensure a lasting peace.

KING HUSSEIN's visit to the United States assumes a significant importance, being made during the 10th round of the Arab-Israeli peace talks, said Sawt Al Shaab daily. This visit is bound to stimulate the peace process and to help smoothen relations with the United States following the developments in the region, including the Gulf war, said the daily. Needless to say that in his talks with President Clinton, the King will reaffirm the Arab position with regard to the international legitimacy and the need for the implementation of U.N. resolutions and the exchange of land for peace, added the paper. The King, it said, will no doubt carry the Arab Nation's message of peace to the United States, demanding a just and permanent solution in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the restoration of Palestinian rights. In this light, and in view of recent U.S. pledges that Washington would play the role of full partner in the peace process, said the daily, the King is certain to accomplish very positive results by this visit.

Weekly Political Pulse

Jordan is treaty-obligated to amend election law

ONE OF the basic reasons often advanced to justify envisaged changes to the existing electoral law is to introduce the one-man-one-vote principle. Obviously there are two schools of thought on the subject and each carries weight. For starters, the one-man-one-vote rule is well-enshrined in the customary international law and has already found expression in all relevant international resolutions and instruments.

In spite of the clarity of this electoral principle on the international level, I recently discovered and by sheer chance that we in Jordan have another "impression" about it, that is totally unrelated to the world conception. I hasten therefore to explain that for the purposes of this article the criterion of one-man-one-vote shall mean that electoral districts must have basically the same number of people.

The term one-man-one-vote was coined internationally to bestow on voters the same political weight when it comes to electing peoples' representatives. In other words, 100,000 people in any given electoral district must elect the same number of parliamentarians as in another electoral district that is populated by the same number of people. Under no circumstances can an electoral district with 10,000 people have the same number of representatives as one that has 60,000 or more people.

As a matter of fact, the United Nations Assembly coined and codified this principle right from the start, beginning with the decolonisation era in the fifties and sixties. The rationale behind it was simple: equality between men cannot be attained if one

enjoys more political weight and clout than the other. The principle turned into a cardinal one ever since the United Nations pronounced itself on the subject and remains to be a well-guarded doctrine that various international bodies respect and promote.

There is clearly another side to the coin that minorities, whether religious or ethnic, often subscribe to and defend. In order for such minorities to assure their equitable representation, they insist, as indeed some Jordanian minorities also do, that an exception be made as far as they are concerned for the obvious reasons mentioned already. What we have, therefore, is a clash between two "rights" that are not easy to reconcile.

First of all, we need to define who is and who is not a minority. Is a Jordanian Arab who belongs to the Christian faith a minority or not? By existing international standards, the definition of minorities does not include division between people on strictly religious grounds simply because international norms, a fortiori domestic legislations, do not condone distinction on the basis of religion. Admittedly it is a tricky issue whether an Arab Jordanian becomes a minority because he belongs to a faith that is different from the faith of another Arab Jordanian. The emphasis here is on Arab Jordanian as the basic common denominator in the Jordanian family. And if one wants to entertain fine distinctions between the same Jordanian Arabs on religious grounds, one wonders where to draw the line and stop the proliferation of any such differentiations.

For example, shall we tolerate distinctions, for voting purposes, between the different factions in Islam and Christianity?

Obviously the subject is complex and there are no easy answers. It would be prudent to lay to rest the overall issue of whether the people of Jordan are Jordanians of different faiths and ideologies and just leave it there. Otherwise we could be in for all sorts of spinoff ramifications that could flout the very foundation of pluralistic democracy in the country.

Should we wish to address the legitimate issue of adequate regional representation, irrespective of the number of citizens domiciled in any underpopulated area of the Kingdom, the normally acceptable way to accomplish that lawful objective is by following in the footsteps of other democracies, by assigning equal representations in the Upper House, the Senate, to all regions of the country, irrespective of the population density. This has been the rule of the thumb in countries that preceded us in the introduction of pluralistic democracy and it appears to be the one viable one.

So it seems appropriate to amend our election law in order to correspond to international rules. As a matter of fact we are treaty-obligated to do just that. The various international conventions that Jordan has already ratified would seem to foreclose any further deliberations on the subject since, according to them, we should apply this one-man-one-vote as a matter of treaty obligation.

Italians' revolt against the old ways is already getting results

By Gianni Vattimo

TURIN — While our judges continue to investigate widespread governmental corruption, uncovering a vast network of illegal political financing and private kickbacks, we Italians hear a lot of talk about a revolution. The latest scene in this revolution was an alley behind the Uffizi Gallery in Florence where a car bomb announced that terrorists, probably the Mafia, had declared war on civil society.

"Revolution" may be an overstatement, but most Italians see it as comparable in importance only to the fascists' downfall at the end of World War II.

The proof lies in the fact that television news broadcasts and political debates have gathered ratings close to, sometimes even greater than, those of soap operas, musicals, comedies and game shows.

Sceptics claim that the revolution is essentially a media event, a spectacle, entertainment. As so often in the past, everything will boil down to a grand bouffe of televised and newspaper prattle resulting in a colossal purification, the catharsis occurring only on stage.

A vote in the Chamber of Deputies on April 29 seemed to corroborate the sceptics' position: It denied Milanese courts the authorisation they requested to prosecute Bettino Craxi, the former prime minister, accused (on compelling grounds) on a number of counts of corruption.

After the media had identified Mr. Craxi as a central player in political corruption, and after most of the political parties had pronounced themselves for prosecution, the secret votes stood the entire situation on its head. Mr. Craxi was tacitly exonerated.

Sceptics and pessimists believe that the prosecution of other high-profile politicians will proceed in a similar fashion.

Of the 2,500 figures implicated in the scandal, some will be tried and some will even be found guilty. But the sentences will probably be overturned at the conclusion of the interminable appeals allowed under law.

Public attention, meanwhile, will be distracted, gripped by some other more pressing concern — an international crisis such as Bosnia, or financial crisis in Italy's public services.

The pessimists have their points. But there are also solid reasons for believing that the revolution will produce a truly lasting transformation.

The independence of the judiciary has been rediscovered. For years the courts had given up on vigorously prosecuting politicians for crimes of corruption. Many politicians argue that for all practical purposes all laws that for corruption and clandestine financing of parties have been abrogated. Mr. Craxi publicly denounced them as the fruit of hypocrisy, since, as he claimed, all parties have been illegally financed for years and everyone has been aware of it. But the courts have now broken this climate of silent complicity. They have returned to a pillar of modern constitutional democracy: the separation of judiciary power from the legislative and executive branches of government.

The voters have rebelled. If the courts have rediscovered their proper, autonomous function, this is due to a change in the political climate. Everything does not boil down to televised debates and warrants for arrest.

Voters have demonstrated a concrete desire to oust the governing political class.

Two referendums — one in June 1991 and the other this past April — have changed the way senators and deputies are elected. Along with the political elections in 1992, the referendums challenged the interests and platforms of the parties in power.

Moreover, throughout Italy where mayoral campaigns are being held we are witnessing an unexpected revitalisation of political interest on the part of long-apathetic citizens.

Among candidates who stand a good chance to be elected mayor in Turin, Milan and Catania are people who have never dealt with the traditional parties and are supported by professionals, workers, university students and business managers.

Big business is detaching itself from the governing parties. It has long supported the governing class, often invoking the excuse that it needed to fight communism. And it has long engaged in illegal contributions, kickbacks and bribes. Today, private enterprise has chosen to keep its distance from politics. The other day, Fiat issued a stringent code of ethics for all its employees to follow in their dealings with public authorities. Even if the code just called for more scrupulous observance of laws already in effect, it would be unprecedented.

No longer will Italian enterprise be a dependable ally and silent accomplice of the old parties.

There has been a break in the connivance between governing parties and the Mafia.

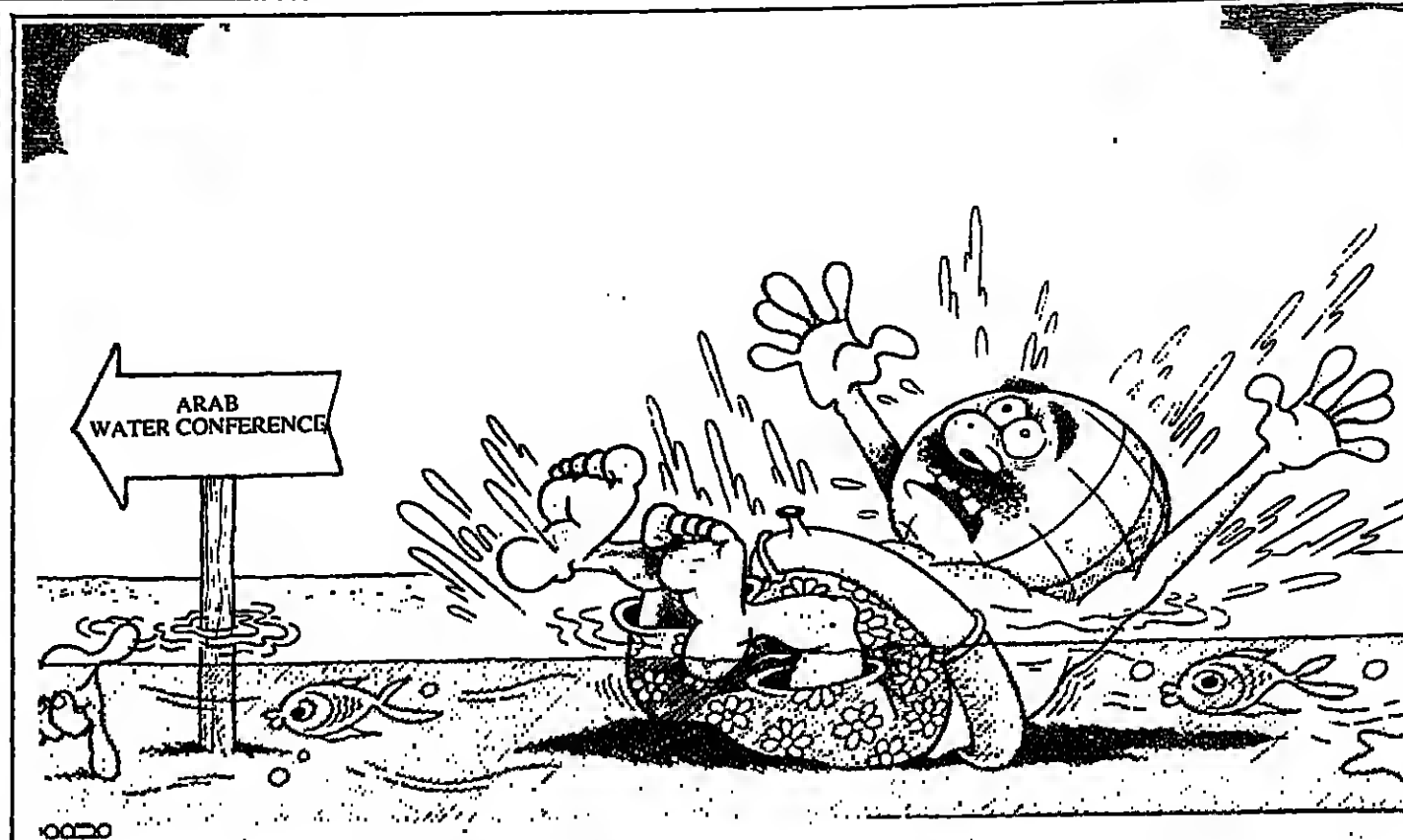
Several events point towards the end of political corruption. The Uffizi bombing is the most impressive evidence of the break; by this terrorism, the Mafia tried to destabilise the beginning of political renewal. Then there was the assassination of Salvo Lima, a powerful Sicilian deputy of the Christian Democratic Party and friend of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whom parliamentary investigators say has had close ties with the Mafia — as well as the accusations against Mr. Andreotti.

Having turned into a huge multinational organisation, smothering the financial markets of the world with revenue from drugs, the Mafia has become too cumbersome a partner for Italian political power.

For years it provided an electoral consensus and broke unions in a predominantly agricultural society. More recently it became a useful accomplice in illegal exchanges of funds among business, politicians and corrupt officials. The Lima assassination attests to the collapse of this balance. Political figures have suffered reprisals because they can no longer guarantee the Mafia the impunity and increasing cover it had come to expect.

None of this is likely to vanish soon — the judiciary's new independence of the executive branch, the political revitalisation of civil society and youth, the detachment of business from the traditional governing class and the break in the connivance between political power and organised crime. We may have grounds for believing that things will finally change.

The writer is a professor of philosophy at the University of Turin. This comment is reprinted from The New York Times.



Saudi prince warns of water conflicts in Middle East

By Clare Pedrick

ROME — Tensions in the Middle East over dwindling water supplies could lead to conflicts if urgent steps are not taken to settle quotas, according to Saudi Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud. Prince Talal, speaking in Rome as president of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organisations (AGFUND), says a growing population is placing an intolerable burden on the region's fragile water supply, posing serious threats to peace and food security.

"Water resources are vital to the future development of the world and to our region in particular," said Prince Talal, brother to the king of Saudi Arabia, Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz. "We have to promote sound practices and a legal framework for the best use of these resources, especially in the case of rivers since such situations can pose problems for bordering countries... Water resources are not unlimited. Therefore we must take appropriate measures for their use."

A recent survey shows that the Middle East, the Near East and North Africa, a region which up until 1960 was a net exporter of food, has now become the largest food-importing region in the developing world. "This survey shows that the region is threatened by a deficit in staples such as cereals, sugar, oil, milk and meat," said Prince Talal. "There are tremendous risks for the future unless this problem is dealt with at the root level and we make the most of the water that is available."

With the arid region's 159 million population growing by an average of 3 per cent each year, the water crisis looks set to worsen, say hydrologists. Countries already beset by water shortages will be joined by other nations as overall supplies diminish and demand steadily increases. Knock-on effects will include environmental, social and economic problems, they warn. Farmers will abandon their lands, swelling the ranks of urban migrants, and public health will be threatened. And as the crisis really begins to bite, conflicts could erupt between countries sharing rivers or common aquifers.

U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali was one of the first to warn of the outbreak of "water wars" back in 1985 when, as Egypt's foreign minister, he predicted: "The next war in our region will be over the waters of

the Nile." Egypt, which depends almost exclusively on the Nile for its water, is known to be worried that its supplies will suffer as greater demands are made on the river by countries upstream with soaring populations. Egypt's own population is expected to increase by 25 million by the year 2010, and it urgently needs to irrigate more land to grow more food.

The 6,700 kilometres of the Nile, the world's longest river, are bordered by nine countries, with Egypt at the tail end. To date, nations such as Ethiopia, where 85 per cent of the Nile's water originates, have made little attempt to harness the water. But that could soon change, say water experts. "Ethiopia has been caught up in war until now, but now it may feel it is in a position to build a dam to tap water," said Jean-Marc Faures, water resources officer at the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in Rome.

Most countries in the Middle East share deep ground water supplies. Several share rivers. Often, the lion's share goes to the country with the best geographical position, or the greatest political clout. Jordan is all but cut off from supplies of water from its rivers, which are controlled and heavily tapped by neighbouring Israel and Syria.

The Turkish Ataturk Dam, a giant structure inaugurated last year, has caused serious tensions with Syria and Iraq, both downstream from Turkey. The dam, keystone of a plan called the Southeastern Anatolia Project, will eventually divert vast quantities of water from the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, affecting irrigation systems and hydro-electric power output in Syria and Iraq.

Iraq and Syria nearly went to war in 1975 after Syria and Turkey tapped the Euphrates to fill reservoirs. Water is also a major issue in the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. The Palestinians and Israelis are locked in bitter dispute over access to the dwindling groundwater supplies on the West Bank. The Arabs claim the Jews have stolen their water to irrigate their own settlements and fill swimming pools. The Israelis say they are worried that if an Arab state were to be formed on the West Bank, the Palestinians would deliberately over-pump the aquifers in order to get revenge. "Water is definitely a weapon," said FAO hydrologist Faures. "I think it is very significant that one of (former U.S.

Secretary of State) James Baker's top advisors in the (Arab-Israeli) peace negotiations was a water expert."

Even when nations do make agreements with each other, there is always the fear of sabotage to installations by parties who are excluded, or of water being used for political blackmail in the event of war. Turkey's new Ataturk Dam is guarded around the clock by soldiers bristling with machine-guns.

Egypt has less than 10 years before its water supplies, and hence its food security, are seriously threatened, say international hydrology experts. Israel and Jordan have an estimated 20 years. Tunisia's renewable sources — those replenishable with rain — are likely to be used up by the year 2000. After that, the country will have to rely on pumping up deep ground water or "fossil" water from aquifers formed millennia ago, whose stocks are not replenishable. Yemen and Saudi Arabia both rely heavily on fossil water mining. In Saudi Arabia's case, estimates vary as to when the deep ground water supplies will run out — between 25 and 100 years.

AGFUND, the aid organisation founded by Saudi's Prince Talal and financed by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — puts a special emphasis on water supplies. Almost one-quarter of the fund's \$40 million annual budget is spent on water-related projects in underdeveloped countries around the world. During his recent visit to Rome, Prince Talal answered questions about the especially serious water crisis in the Middle East. Following are excerpts from his comments.

Q: You have mentioned that water shortages can lead to political tensions, especially where several countries border the same river. What can AGFUND do to share those resources out more fairly?

A: "In our region, water resources are a matter of life and death. In many of these countries which do have rivers, there are problems with neighbours, with other countries which do not have rivers of their own. We believe that the leaders of these countries should give the utmost priority to this issue."

Q: What about the particularly complex situation regarding the River Nile?

A: "There are nine countries

which border the Nile. These countries need more and more water from the Nile. In the future, the ones which will have less water will be Egypt and Sudan. There is a lot of wastage. Tens of thousands of cubic metres are wasted because this water is not scientifically used. That is why we are afraid of conflicts in our region. Unfortunately, we have seen a lot of tensions between Syria, Iraq and Turkey on this issue. We believe there will be future conflicts, unless the region deals with this problem of water."

Q: What is your view of pumping up ground water from aquifers?

A: "We should be very careful about using ground water from aquifers. An American expert has told us about problems they are having there. The level of water is going down monthly in these aquifers. In Saudi Arabia, we have the same problem."

Q: Can technology not be used to alleviate the problem? In the past, there was talk of towing icebergs from the polar regions down to the arid regions....

A: "We did research, and we found it was very expensive, so it was not feasible. It would be incredibly costly. Even if we did find a way of transporting these icebergs, we would need special arrangements in the ports to take the water to where it was needed. So we are not considering this option any more."

Q: One of the main reasons for the water crisis in the region is the pressure from the population growth. What can be done to introduce better family planning?

A: "This is a very sensitive issue. As you know, the fundamentalists in this part of the world have a great deal to say about everything, and some of them say that family planning is contrary to Islamic law. Of course, that is totally wrong. Laws are based on justice and fairness, and justice cannot be achieved where there is a high population growth rate, especially where that rate is not at all in proportion to the rate of economic growth. Some countries in the region have a population growth of 3 per cent a year, and the population explosion is taking up all their resources for development. That is why we feel governments in the area have to be made aware that this problem of population growth is an urgent one. In fact, they are aware. The problem is now to start applying policies." — World News Link.

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BLUE NOTE

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Land prices drop for second year

Survey: Japanese business sentiment remains gloomy

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese business sentiment remains gloomy, according to a survey, suggesting it may take some time before the world's second-largest economy gets on the road to recovery.

The quarterly survey by the Bank of Japan, known as the "Tankan," found that the business confidence index was unchanged at minus 49 in mid-May from the previous survey in February.

The index represents the percentage of 7,394 major manufacturers surveyed that say business conditions are good minus the percentage of those who say they are bad.

Kagehide Kaku, director of the research and statistics department at the central bank, said the survey showed some improvement over the February poll in certain areas like inventory adjustment.

But he said the results might be somewhat worse if the survey were made now because of the continued appreciation of the yen. The yen was trading at about 110 to the dollar when the survey was taken and has since strengthened to the 106-yen level.

A stronger yen cuts into the yen-denominated value of Japanese companies' overseas sales and profits.

The mid-May survey was the first in four years that did not show a decline in business sentiment. But it was the fourth survey in a row in which a predicted upturn in sentiment failed to materialize.

The mid-May survey also forecast an improvement in the next survey in August.

The survey was released one day after the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), the government's economic monitoring body, released a monthly report saying the economy was showing some signs of recovery.

But Yuji Tanahashi, a high trade ministry official, criticized the report, describing the EPA's assessment that the economy appeared to have hit bottom as premature.

"That's one opinion but it's not the opinion of the entire government," he told a regular news conference.

The clash of views showed an unusual amount of disagreement among different branches of government on where the economy is heading.

While the EPA found encouraging signs in rising stock prices, durable goods consumption and housing starts, Mr. Tanahashi said the rapid rise of the yen over the past few months would continue to batter corporate earnings in the short term.

The Tankan survey showed a similar conclusion, with major manufacturers forecasting that pretax profits would fall for the fourth year in a row during the current fiscal year, which ends next March 31.

Meanwhile, a government report said that Japanese land prices fell sharply in fiscal 1992, furthering the declines that began the previous year.

However, the National Land Agency said, land prices still remained too high, making home ownership almost impossible for many wage earners.

Land prices soared in the 1980s in a speculative frenzy, now cal-

led the "bubble economy," before beginning to ease late in the decade for the first time in 17 years.

The annual report said land prices declined most noticeably in big cities like Tokyo and Osaka. In Tokyo, prices of residential land fell 27 per cent in fiscal 1992, which ended March 31, and in Osaka they declined 20 per cent, it said.

Prices for non-residential land in Tokyo dropped 23 per cent last year, it said.

The average price of a new condominium with 70 square metres of floor space was 56 million yen (\$510,000) in fiscal 1992.

Balladur- France honeymoon begins to fade

PARIS (R) — A 10-week-old honeymoon between France and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's conservative government is beginning to fade as recession bites deeper.

The personal popularity of the 64-year-old prime minister remains high, but there are signs that public confidence in his capacity to turn the economy around is eroding.

A survey published by the newspaper Parisien Libere last week showed 49 per cent of voters trusted him to tackle the country's problems — down from 57 per cent in May and 63 per cent in April.

Another poll, in the weekly Paris Match, said 56 per cent were confident he could pull the country out of recession.

Mr. Balladur has consistently warned voters not to expect any

quick miracle. But the future looks bleak as the government is expected to get revised forecasts this week showing the economy would shrink by 0.8 per cent this year instead of an expected 0.4 per cent.

Mr. Balladur and his cabinet spent Saturday in a castle near Paris reviewing the situation.

Press reports said they had decided on an effort to explain their policy better and involve parliament more closely in decision-making.

Mr. Balladur faces no threat from a left-wing opposition dwarfed and chastised by its election rout. But signs of confusion have emerged within the ruling centre-right coalition as the government, caught between the need to cut the budget deficit and fight rising unemployment, took steps seen as contradictory.

Mr. Balladur raised some taxes while at the same time trying to revive growth — prompting critics to say he could not both dip into taxpayers' pockets and ask consumers to spend more.

After cutting spending to plug the state budget deficit, he announced a record 40 billion franc (\$7.25 billion) state bond issue to beef up his recovery plan and throw more weight into the fight against 10.9 per cent unemployment.

"One feels the government is backing two horses," said Jean-Yves Haby, a member of the coalition's UDF junior partner.

Mr. Balladur's appeals to employers to stop layoffs and create jobs have met resistance from employers who said they could not hire new staff if consumers were not buying their products.

In an embarrassing turnabout, the government this month had to withdraw a plan to compensate workers who agreed to take a pay cut in order to stave off redundancies after some firms attempted to force wage cuts on their employees.

Members of Mr. Balladur's own Gaullist RPR party have protested against plans to disband some military units and bases which will badly hurt the economy of their constituencies.

Parliamentarians worry about angry farmers' protests at home after the government accepted a trade deal between the European Community and the United States to cap oilseed cultivation.

The government's most popular achievement so far has been a drive to cut immigration and crime — although critics said it was using the issue to cover economic problems.

The national assembly approved bills allowing random identity checks and forcing children born in France of foreign parents to apply for citizenship rather than getting it automatically.

Steps have been prepared to restrict the foreigners' rights to apply for asylum and bring their families to France.

Despite the grumbling, Mr. Balladur's personal popularity has hardly been affected. The Paris Match survey said 61 per cent of those polled believed he should run in the 1995 presidential elections.

Only 24 per cent believed he should back his party's candidate, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, who deliberately chose not to serve as prime minister in order to concentrate on the race to succeed Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

Five firms to build Arab-style Theme Park

ABU DHABI (R) — Five international firms received official approval Sunday to start designing a Disney-style Theme Park with an Arabic flair on a man-made island in the Gulf, commercial sources said.

The sources in the United Arab Emirates told Reuters the five consulting and design firms from Europe and North America were setting up a company to draft the design of the amusement park on

Lulu Island off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) coast.

The UAE Central Secretariat of Municipalities bulletin said last year the cost, excluding design fees, would range up to \$2 billion to develop the park.

"They have formed the Lulu Island Company and they are starting studies for the master plan," said Jean Pierre Laurenti, Abu Dhabi representative of the French partners Societe Fran-

caise d'Etudes de Realisation et de Gestion.

Other partners include Edaw Inc. of California, Germany's Fur Wenzel, Scott Brownrigg and Turner of the United Kingdom and Forre Overseas Ltd. of Canada.

Mr. Laurenti said the five companies would share costs and the award for the project but declined to discuss figures.

One commercial source close to the project said the master plan was expected to be finished by the end of 1993 and development to start in stages in 1994.

A jury of European and American design consultants last year judges scale models of the five companies which initially were bidding separately for the consultancy contract.

which approved the project, asked the five firms to form a joint company and submit one design incorporating all of their ideas.

The said preliminary designs suggest the amusement park will have sport rides, museums, and exhibits which reflect the Arabic culture of the region.

"You will see it in the arches, the camel rides... maybe themes like Magic Carpet rides," he said.

Swiss earn \$9.1b from tourism

BERN (AFP) — Switzerland increased its earnings from tourism by 5.6 per cent last year from the figure in 1991 to a record amount of 13.3 billion Swiss francs (\$9.1 billion), officials figures have showed. This was nearly twice the amount of 6.9 billion Swiss francs earned in 1980. But expenditure by the Swiss travelling abroad also rose by 5.5 per cent to 10.4 billion Swiss francs. Switzerland had a surplus on the trade in tourism in 1992 of nearly three billion Swiss francs which was six per cent more than in 1991.

Israeli cabinet backs free trade zone

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's cabinet endorsed Sunday a proposal for a free trade zone to attract foreign investment to

Israel.

The finance ministry said creation of the zone would promote exports and stimulate employment at no cost to the government.

Finance Minister Abraham Shohat told Israel radio: "It was approved nearly unanimously by the government and I hope and suppose that similarly this law will travel through parliament."

Mr. Shohat said in January he

expected foreign investment to pour \$500 million to \$750 million into new industries in the zone.

The proposal calls for an industrial park to be built either in the southern Negev Desert or northern Galilee region. Both are sparsely populated and suffer from high unemployment.

Under the proposal, investors would not pay taxes for 20 years

of be subject to any foreign currency restrictions.

They would be required to pay a 15 per cent capital gains tax on sales of shares.

Israeli newspapers said several high technology companies had committed themselves to setting up industries in the zone. Almost all output would be exported.

The zone would provide 20,000 new jobs, Prime Minister Yitzhak

Rabin's 11-month-old Labour-led government has pledged to stem unemployment, now at more than 10 per cent nationwide.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY JUNE 14, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Flighter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The triple Moon square to Mercury, Neptune and Uranus makes us acutely restless and excitable as the unconscious mind interferes with our conscious reasoning processes and we are concerned with trivialities in the AM.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You now can bring into the open your goals where association with other persons is concerned and then let them be aware you will cooperate with them.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) You have to have beauty about you and to be neat and precise in the manner in which to handle whatever requires your own personal attention.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) The daytime is fine for making whatever appointments you wish for having some very worthwhile and happy times in the days ahead but tonight be economical.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You would be wise to show family members that you have their interests at heart in some special way today, then tonight don't get over emotional.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Your day to take time out to consider what usual daily associates desire and you will be pleased by actions on your part, tonight avoid a secret anxiety.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) You like to have your possessions glisten and glow and have special value and your efforts should now be in this direction, tonight keep cheerful with an upset, comrade.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You have extra charm and magnetism today which you can use to get others to go along with your important wishes, tonight, don't argue with a family member.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You can see the best manner in which to get your attachment and you're closer together during the daytime so do so, tonight avoid an insistent new-comer.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Make a point to go along harmoniously with a cooperative friend who has your interests at heart instead of being so independent to others.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) A day to show those who have any influence over your affairs in the outside world that you value and appreciate them, tonight sidestep an emotional situation.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Many new interests and persons can be good for you so listen to their views and accept beneficial ones, tonight put aside work problems for the moment.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You can get along quickly by showing attachment you want to be more cooperative in joint plans and in the evening sidestep a frivolous companion.

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HEY, KID, REMEMBER ME? I'M ROY HOBBS' GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER

I KNOW... I'M VERY IMPRESSED

THE LAST TIME WE PLAYED YOU HIT A HOME RUN OFF ME, AND RUINED MY LIFE!

I WAS JUST LUCKY

I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU'RE GONNA DO IT AGAIN...

WHAT'RE YOU TRYIN' TO DO NEXT, RUIN MY AFTERLIFE?

Andy Capp

I'VE GOT PLENTY TO LOOK FORWARD TO - GOING TO WORK EVERY DAY, COMING HOME TO COOKING, CLEANING, BALANCING THE BUDGET.

YOU'VE BORROWED NOTHING TO DO NOTHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO...

THAT'S WHAT I'VE GOT TO LOOK FORWARD TO - BEING LUCKY

SHRIEK

Mutt'n'Jeff

THAT FINISHES IT! I'M NOT GOIN' INTO TOWN ANYMORE! I'VE LOST EVERY THING! EVEN MY CAR IS GONE!

YOUR CAR IS GONE? WHAT HAPPENED?

I STUCK MY HAND OUT TO SIGNAL FOR A LEFT TURN AND A GUY SWIPES MY WATCH RIGHT OFF MY ARM!

SO I STICK MY HEAD OUT TO SEE WHO HAD TAKEN IT, AND A GUY SWIPES MY HIGH SILK HAT!

I CHASE THE GUY AND WHEN I GET BACK MY CAR IS GONE! THE COPS ARE HOLDING IT UNTIL I PAY A \$20 FINE FOR PARKING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET!

WELL, PAY THE FINE AND YOU'LL GET IT BACK!

I WILL NOT! THAT JALLOPPY AINT WORTH FIFTY BUCKS NOHOW!

THE Daily Crossword by Henry Seltzhandler

ACROSS

- Summit
- Light refractor
- Scare
- Condition of agitation
- Infirmary
- Sound quality
- Take-out words
- Appointed
- Idyllic place
- Musical style
- Designer monogram
- Admirer
- Handwritten drafts, abbr.
- Lurgy
- Conundrum
- Wednesday
- Florida item
- Exploding star
- Pavarotti or Brancini
- New Orleans festival
- UCLA player
- Aroma
- Red or Black
- Archaic mammal
- Fencing sword
- "Pinafore"
- God of war
- Actress Joanne
- Louisiana
- Section
- Bliss one's time
- Frequentist
- Three
- Lives
- Advantage
- Onit syllable
- Shakespearean king
- Endure
- Certain used
- TV award

DOWN

- Anger
- Lump of dirt
- Epiphany
- Strong glue
- Well cover for a den
- Genuine
- Le Douce
- Tuscany town
- Interiors
- More hot and humid
- Polish city
- Don Juan's
- Deck hands
- Syria's neighbor, abbr.
- Revolutionary council
- Venomous snake
- Traffic tie-up
- Pancake topping
- Matador's foe
- Crummery
- 32 front teeth
- Computer part
- Zones
- Soaking wet
- Circle line
- Quechuan
- Witty remark
- Loosen
- School type
- Go astray
- Ch-bearing rock
- Paper quantity
- Useful, old style
- Spider's lair
- Like some wings

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

TRIN KRAFF GABE
LIRIS AMERIN GASE
SIBIT TEA STAGE
KINE GARMING
SHIMER KORA OGA
LARGER CATER TOM
AND GAMER FRA
BIG ANOTS ABRES
PARE MASA INTRE
SHAME PAIR ANIRE
TUNA APART GUA
AINTS NOBLE ESSE
BASE AMER STIM

Amman Financial Market registers record growth

By John Halaby
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Prospects of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement have prompted an unprecedented growth in Amman's stock market, registering an increase of more than 25 per cent in the value of shares changing hands this year, a senior bourse official said Sunday.

Jahl Tarif, an operations manager of the stock exchange, also said savings brought home by

Jordanian expatriates expelled from Kuwait in the wake of the Gulf crisis as well as increased local confidence in the economy after controls were relaxed on foreign exchange were other catalysts of the boom.

"Prospects of a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict are encouraging an increasing number of investors to turn to the stock market," Mr. Tarif told the Associated Press.

He said: "Speculators and investors believe that a peace

agreement could be reached sooner or later and this could open up massive opportunities for economic development."

Figures released by the Amman Financial Market showed that shares and bonds worth JD468 million (\$702 million) changed hands between Jan. 1 and June 12 of this year, compared with JD371 million (\$506.5 million) registered during the same period last year.

The number of contracts almost doubled, rising to 13,303

million transactions covering 158 million shares and bonds during the same period, compared with 6,904 million covering 133 million shares and bonds during the corresponding period in 1992.

The stock market index stood at 167.9 points on June 12, 1993, registering an increase of 29 points from the beginning of the year.

The industrial sector accounted for the bulk of the dealings, registering more than 65 per cent of the volume, followed by com-

mercial banks with 24 per cent, services with nine per cent and insurance with one per cent.

Economists said surplus liquidity and low bank interests were another factor.

Investor confidence was boosted by a series of measures announced by the Central Bank of Jordan since mid-1992. These include easing of curbs on transfer of foreign exchange and lifting a ceiling on resident foreign currency accounts.

Conservative estimates put ex-

patriate savings brought home in the past two years at over \$3 billion, mostly by Jordanians who lived in Kuwait for decades before being expelled following the liberation of emirate in February 1991 after a seven-month Iraqi occupation.

A major part of the expatriates' savings has gone into the construction sector, registering an overall economic growth in 1992, but economists say this was only a one-time shot into the economy.

Kuwaitis blast OPEC over output breakdown

Don't waste OPEC's time, paper tells Kuwait

TEHRAN (AFP) — A semi-official Iranian newspaper Sunday accused Kuwait of wasting OPEC's time when the group needs to focus on a strategy against proposed Western energy taxes.

Kuwait pushed for a one-third increase in its oil production quota last week but was rebuffed by ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at a conference in Geneva.

"When demands such as that of Kuwait are set forth, discussions will focus on less important issues, and this is what the Western countries need," the Tehran Times said.

"Now that the oil market is unstable, the OPEC countries should harmoniously counter the plots hatched... the most important of which is stipulation of tax on energy," the English-language daily said.

The United States and European Community propose to impose energy taxes to cut reliance on imports and also for environmental reasons.

The taxes, which would levy around \$3.5 on each imported barrel of oil in the United States, have drawn sharp criticism from oil producers because they would reverse a projected rise in demand and cut their earnings.

Kuwaiti politicians and commentators slammed OPEC at the weekend for refusing to grant the emirate a 30 per cent increase in its oil output and some questioned continued membership of the group.

They hailed Oil Minister Ali Ahmad Al Baghly for rejecting the agreement OPEC reached in Geneva Thursday to grant Kuwait a 10 per cent rise while keeping overall output steady.

"This is a useless, toothless cartel," said Abdulla Al Shayeji,

political adviser to the National Assembly.

"These countries made tonnes of money off our backs while we were out of the oil market for a year and half (because of the 1990-91 Iraqi occupation), and now they refuse to give us a break," he added.

"We support Kuwait's attitude in wanting to produce more," said Nasser Al Sanea, a member of the assembly's economic and financial committee. "We cannot keep on restricting production. We have a budget deficit that needs to be financed."

Kuwait refused to sign a production accord signed by the other 11 OPEC members, arguing that the 1.76 million barrels per day (b/d) it was offered did not come close to fulfilling its demands it be allowed to boost output to more than two million b/d.

The emirate's current quota is

1.6 million b/d.

Kuwait failed to hold OPEC to a pledge it made in February that it be awarded an allocation equal to countries with a similar quota history and production capacity.

The reference was widely understood to be to the United Arab Emirates, whose quota is 2.16 million b/d.

Oil prices tumbled after Kuwait rejected the plan for OPEC output from July until the end of September.

Kuwait argues it is a special case because its oil sector is still recovering from damage inflicted during the Iraqi occupation and the Gulf war that ended it.

Sheikh Shayeji, a Kuwaiti University physics professor, told Reuters he saw no benefit in continued membership of OPEC if the group was going to continue to ignore Kuwaiti demands.

But Sheikh Baghly told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) in

Geneva OPEC was "indispensable. Without it there would be chaos."

But he added: "OPEC needs reform, effectiveness, discipline. I am sorry to say this is a typical Third World organisation, so we have to work hard to achieve those goals. OPEC needs political will and credibility."

Ismael Al Shatti, head of the finance and economic committee, was quoted by Al Watan newspaper as saying: "We think OPEC is no longer able to understand the conditions of member countries who were harmed by the latest war."

"The big producing countries played a negative role in this direction," he said in an apparent

reference to Iran and Saudi Arabia, which opposed Kuwait's demands at the talks.

Abdulla Al Nibari, a member of the National Assembly, said he had hoped for 2.16 million b/d but added: "Differences between allies take place, and this should not be turned into a dramatic matter."

National Bank of Kuwait economist Ziad Al Takki said if other OPEC members cheated on their quotas while Kuwait raised its output there could be a price war.

Sheikh Baghly has said Kuwait would increase oil output gradually and would take care not to jolt the markets.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171

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ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR SUNDAY 13/06/1993

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADE VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	280,724	173.000	172.000	171.000
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	185,349	7.120	7.000	7.010
BANK OF JORDAN	135.000	32.400	32.100	32.100
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	32,698	4.860	4.880	4.870
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	273,053	2.120	2.210	2.220
THE HOUSING BANK	18,833	4.600	4.620	4.630
JORDAN KOWAT BANK	147,423	5.260	5.460	5.460
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	52,494	4.720	5.210	5.210
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	9,422	4.220	4.220	4.200
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	210,103	4.450	4.550	4.550
BUSINESS BANK	39,960	2.860	2.990	2.990
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	9,456	7.040	7.260	7.260
JORDAN SAVINGS & INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	1,300	2.120	2.120	2.120
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	410,481	1.760	1.820	1.820
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	16,520	5.400	5.400	5.450
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	124,147	4.970	4.970	4.970
JORDAN BANK	48,240	2.830	2.830	2.830
JORDAN BANK	180,482	11.750	11.750	11.680
JORDAN BANK	42,750	2.960	2.960	3.050
JORDAN BANK	114,110	3.960	4.000	4.000
UNIVERSAL INSURANCE	6,560	2.700	2.600	2.600
ROYAL LAND INSURANCE	310	1.000	1.000	1.000
ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	7,749	2.960	2.960	3.160
AL-BAY AL-ARAB INSURANCE	10,033	4.620	4.850	4.850
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	320,488	3.770	3.850	3.850
JORDANIAN ELECTRICITY	827	1.380	1.360	1.370
JORDANIAN ELECTRICITY	42,468	3.860	3.920	3.920
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	963	2.310	2.280	2.280
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	6,147	0.620	0.620	0.600
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	123,784	4.580	4.500	4.500
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	36,793	1.730	1.730	1.760
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	10,168	2.250	2.250	2.220
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	934	25.460	26.720	26.720
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	263,311	2.360	2.970	3.000
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	10,480	4.060	4.060	4.060
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	3,444	38.590	38.590	38.590
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	180,482	11.750	11.750	11.680
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	834	0.850	0.850	0.850
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	4,460	2.960	3.000	2.960
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	74,922	6.790	6.850	6.850
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	159,234	11.810	12.300	12.400
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	175,488	9.570	9.700	9.700
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	14,543	7.910	7.960	7.960
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	19,173	3.860	3.860	3.860
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	18,600	3.180	3.180	3.170
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	21,262	0.060	0.060	0.060
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	33,285	3.120	3.120	3.140
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	4,044	1.130	1.130	1.130
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	2,084	0.970	0.970	0.970
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	86,308	23.000	23.000	22.900
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	1,294,576	11.800	12.150	12.100
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	4,200	4.210	4.200	4.200
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	8,521	4.660	4.660	4.660
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	450	0.460	0.450	0.450
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	192,760	5.840	5.710	5.710
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	1,958	0.870	0.870	0.870
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	358,976	4.590	4.590	4.590
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	74,922	6.790	6.850	6.850
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	5,700	2.850	2.850	2.850
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	8,521	4.660	4.660	4.660
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	5,770	1.240	1.220	1.220
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	84,203	0.630	0.620	0.620
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	107,159	11.180	11.280	11.250
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	118,146	4.660	4.660	4.660
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	241,398	4.460	4.500	4.430
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	26,220	1.880	1.970	1.860
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	3,472	3.270	3.270	3.210
JORDANIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	1,225,890	5.640	5.950	6.050
GRAND TOTAL	8,565,929			

Financial Markets

Foreign Exchange Market Summary (June 7-June 11, 1993)

AMMAN — The U.S. unit ended last week 1.44 per cent lower against the yen, 0.86 per cent under sterling, but little changed against the mark, compared to the previous week.

The dollar had moved higher against most European currencies on Friday, 4/6/1993, following the release of better than expected U.S. May employment data. On Monday, 7/6/1993, however, the dollar retreated, especially against sterling, as dealers liquidated their long dollar positions, built-up Friday.

The U.S. currency traded lower Tuesday, hitting a new low versus the yen, despite intervention from the Fed, but it was relatively stable against European currencies. The dollar's slide was attributed to the U.S.-Japan trade conflict and to the market belief that the best solution to the problem of Japan's huge trade surplus was a stronger yen.

On Wednesday, the dollar was generally stronger against European currencies. Comments by one of the best known speculators, George Soros, in the London Times newspaper, supported the dollar against the mark. The newspaper article indicated that he is bullish on the mark, on expectations that the Bundesbank will have to lower rates substantially to avoid a severe recession in Germany.

The dollar fell back Thursday on profit-taking, giving back some of the gains from the previous day. The pullback also appeared to reflect concern about the upcoming U.S. May PPI and retail sales reports Friday. On the other hand, the yen continued strong against the dollar and other currencies. It firmed to new highs of 106.05 yen per dollar and 65.12 yen per mark, its highest for the week.

The dollar spiked to an early high of 1.6330 marks Friday, on dealers' expectations, of high inflation data that would force the Fed to tighten credit. It fell back however, as U.S. May producer prices and retail sales reports showed mixed results. The dollar thus ended at 1.6278 marks and 106.20 yen, whereas sterling ended at \$1.5220.

Forex-Currency Interest Rates*

Currency	4/6/1993	11/6/1993
U.S. Dollar	3.00	3.81
Sterling Pound	5.78	5.81
Deutsche Mark	7.62	6.63
Swiss Franc	5.02	4.68
French Franc	7.77	6.81
Japanese Yen	3.21	3.34

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin
Date: 13/6/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6870	0.6890
Sterling Pound	1.0456	1.0508
Deutsche Mark	0.4218	0.4239
Swiss Franc	0.4723	0.4747
French Franc	0.1254	0.1260
Japanese Yen	0.6466	0.6498
Dutch Guilder	0.3759	0.3778
Swedish Krona	0.0953	0.0958
Italian Lira	0.0463	0.0465
Belgian Franc	0.02051	0.02061

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Gorazde under fierce Serb attack

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Serb forces reportedly closed in on the last Muslim-held stronghold in eastern Bosnia Sunday, battling hand-to-hand with the beleaguered defenders of a U.N.-designated "safe area" for Muslims.

Shelling of the runway at Sarajevo airport forced suspension of the city's lifeline airlift Sunday morning. The airport runway reopened less than two hours after being closed, but U.N. flights were cancelled for the day, U.N. officials said.

Bosnian Radio reported hand-to-hand fighting on front lines around Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, and said up to 75 people had died there in the past 24 hours.

"Gorazde is boiling," said an unidentified ham radio operator on Bosnian Radio. "Why does it have to be this way?"

Heavy shelling pounded the Bosnian capital overnight after a mortar slammed into a funeral at a Muslim cemetery Saturday, killing eight people. At least two people died and 45 were injured, said officials at Kosevo Hospital.

At least three shells landed just 200 metres Saturday night from the main U.N. compound in Sarajevo. Egyptian U.N. peacekeepers in the Bistrica section of the city had to take shelter for four hours because of a bombardment, said Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for the U.N. peacekeepers in the city.

U.N. might withdraw

The shelling came just hours after the U.N. commander

for Bosnia warned that the tightening spiral of murder and mayhem across the country might force U.N. troops to withdraw. "If they want to fight to the death, we have nothing to do here," Lieutenant-General Philippe Morillon of France said Saturday in Sarajevo. "If there is no will for peace, we will have to withdraw."

On Europe-1 Radio he added: "I've never felt that we were so close to catastrophe."

It was not clear whether Gen. Morillon's statements had the backing of higher-ranking U.N. officials.

Gen. Morillon retained hope that "we have not reached the point of no return. If we have reached that stage, then this country will descend into a state of total anarchy."

A radio report Saturday claimed that about 420 people had been killed in the past two weeks of Serb bombardment around Gorazde. On Sunday, battles were said to have intensified.

Gorazde is the last Muslim-held stronghold in eastern Bosnia. Two others, Srebrenica and Zepa, remain in Muslim hands but only after U.N. monitors entered the two enclaves under an agreement that kept besieging Serb forces outside the settlements.

All three cities are among six "safe areas" designated by the United Nations earlier this month for Bosnia's Muslims. The other three are Sarajevo, Tuzla in northern Bosnia and Bihać in the

northwest.

Bosnian Serb military reported "fierce clashes" Sunday morning between Serb and Muslim units near Foca, which is some 40 kilometres southwest of Gorazde.

Bosnia's Muslims and Croats have turned against each other in an increasingly vicious land grab as international peace plans faltered.

Serbs have seized 70 per cent of Bosnia in fighting that broke out last April after Muslims and Croats voted for independence from Yugoslavia. An estimated 138,000 people are dead or missing and a million have lost their homes.

Croats, Muslims fighting

Croats and Muslim forces engaged in artillery duels Sunday in and around the southern town of Mostar.

Speaking from Mostar, a spokesman for Bosnian Croat forces, Veso Vego, said artillery duels were continuing Sunday morning, following a large-scale attack by Muslim troops on the outskirts of town against a strategic road intersection, linking the town to Capljina and Nevesinje.

The dawn attack was repelled without the loss of a single Croat soldier, the spokesman said.

He also accused Muslim forces of shelling villages on the outskirts of Mostar overnight.

Last chance meeting

Comdr. Frewer said a meeting of Bosnia's warring parties de-

scribed as a "last chance" for peace to Bosnia is to be held Tuesday, instead of Monday as originally planned.

Bosnian Serb General Ratko Mladic, Bosnian Croat forces chief Milivoj Petkovic and the head of the mainly Muslim Bosnian army Rasim Delic are to meet at Sarajevo airport Tuesday at 11:00 a.m. (0900 GMT), Comdr. Frewer said.

The U.N. commander for the former Yugoslavia Lars-Eric Wahlgren is to preside in Sarajevo Monday, Comdr. Frewer said.

In Zagreb, peace mediator Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg emerged tight-lipped from crisis talks in Zagreb aimed at stopping the escalating Croat-Muslim war.

"We are having continuous consultations," Mr. Stoltenberg told reporters. "As you may know we have been travelling for more than a week now and the reason of course is the seriousness of the situation in Bosnia."

The co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference on former Yugoslavia paid a ghastly visit to the Croatian capital Saturday after Bosnian Croat leader Mate Bohan balked at meeting Bosnia's Muslim President Alija Izetbegovic in Geneva.

Both mediators, their U.N.-backed peace plan for Bosnia crumbling in the face of hostilities between the once-allied Muslims and Croats, avoided comment on the substance of their two-hour talks with Mr. Bohan and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

ANC attacks De Klerk's plan to limit future non-racial cabinet

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) Sunday dismissed President Frederik de Klerk's reported desire to impose limits on a new non-racial government as the remarks of a "desperate man."

"His remarks reveal a desperate man whose party is slipping apart and whose power is slipping between his fingers," ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said.

He was responding to a Sunday Times interview in which Mr. De Klerk said he wanted a five-year plan of action to set a framework for government action after the first non-racial election, provisionally set for April 27 next year.

De Klerk told the newspaper that the new state president would enjoy considerably less power than at present, and that strict limitations on a new head of state would be entrenched in a multi-party agreement, which would serve as a "Magna Carta" of the new government.

Leaders of major parties would serve on an executive committee or inner cabinet of the new government of national unity, Mr. De Klerk said.

"An executive committee will manage the cabinet and will, on the basis of consensus, agree on the joint policies of the government of national unity which will then have to be accepted by the cabinet," he said.

"They must agree on a programme of action for five years which will become a sort of Magna Carta of the government of



Spear-wielding Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporters march to the cemetery Saturday to attend the funeral of a murdered IFP supporter. They came under fire as they passed through rival African National Congress territory. One protester was killed (AFP photo)

national unity, and against which all other decisions will be tested," he said.

The ANC, the largest political organisation in South Africa,

wants as free a hand as possible to uplift the black majority. Mr. Niehaus said the ANC would give a fuller response to the report Monday.

Pope defends early new world missionaries

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday defended the work of Spanish missionaries who left for the new world from near here 500 years ago, saying they were driven only by religious zeal.

At a huge open-air mass attended by hundreds of thousands of people, including King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, the Pope also said the world was crying out for justice and peace.

Tens of thousands of fans flickered in the hands of women in the vast congregation as they shielded their eyes from the penetrating Andalusian sun.

The crowd, estimated by organisers to be up to half a million people, was the largest to greet the 73-year-old Polish Pope since he began his five-day trip to Spain Sunday.

Yellow and white balloons rose into the cloudless sky and youths shouted "what a thrill, the pope is in Seville," as the high-sided glass Pope-mobile arrived at the site.

More than 1,600 white-robed hishops and priests celebrated the mass together with the Pope on and around a huge yellow altar platform as a 200-member choir and chamber orchestra performed.

The mass was the centrepiece of the first part of the Pope's trip. It closed a church congress on how the gospel should be spread 500 years after it was first introduced to the new world following Columbus' voyage in 1492.

The role the church played in the new world has always been controversial, with critics contending it was also guilty of abuses as the sword and the cross marched together in the Americas.

But, as he had done in a trip to North America last year, the Pope defended the work of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America's colonial period.

The Pope said the first Spanish missionaries were "not inspired by personal motives but by an urgent calling to bring the Gospel to those brothers who did not yet know Christ."

Malawi aid linked to democracy referendum

BLANTYRE (AFP) — Malawi's referendum on multi-party democracy due Monday could set the stage for the release by western nations of millions of dollars in frozen foreign aid.

But Malawi's President-for-life Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who has ruled the country since independence from Britain in 1964, is a reluctant democrat, and only called the referendum in the face of intense international pressure.

Major Western donors suspended aid in May last year at a meeting in Paris under World Bank auspices, at the same time as they sought to bring similar pressure to bear on Kenya.

Malawi is now in the grip of a severe economic crisis and international aid — particularly from the European Community — is vital to keeping the economy afloat, observers believe.

Earlier this month the E.C. renewed its warnings to Mr. Banda that resumption of aid was linked to democratic reform after pro-democracy activists in Malawi suffered physical attacks, threats and arrests.

"The community and its members remind (the government) that the respect of human rights and the rules of good governance remain the necessary conditions for the resumption of normal

cooperation," the E.C. said in a statement.

The human rights group Amnesty International said the government had failed to honour promises of freedom of speech during the referendum campaign, adding the Mr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party had kept itself in power "by violating human rights, torture and political assassinations."

However, the government dismissed the E.C. warning as "premature, irresponsible and counterproductive," accusing aid donors of withholding funds "in favour of a small dissenting group."

The sanctions only hit the urban poor and rural communities, it said.

However, in a concession Saturday, leading opposition leader Chakofwa Chikwira was released from the high security Mikuyu jail after nine months' detention.

Mr. Chikwira, 52, drew considerable local and international support following his arrest in April last year, when he called for multi-party democracy on his return from Zambia and a meeting there of Malawi exiles.

His arrest had sparked violent clashes between police and workers in a Blantyre textiles factory and a tobacco factory in the capital Lilongwe.

S. Korean opposition party urges non-violent protests

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Shocked by the death of a riot policeman in street protests, the main opposition party urged students Sunday to refrain from further violence.

Democratic Party spokesman Park Jie-Won urged students to express their demands for contacts with North Korean students peacefully, in keeping with the new democracy.

The appeal from the main opposition group, which often sympathizes with dissident and student movements, followed the fatal beating of a riot policeman by students Saturday.

Police and students fought fierce hand-to-hand battles Saturday after protesters were prevented from marching to the

North Korean border. Dozens of students and police were injured and more than 300 students were arrested.

Students were trying to march to the border village of Panmunjom to meet with North Korean students to push for unification of the divided Korean Peninsula.

The government in Seoul bans unofficial contact with North Korea and issued warnings against the meeting in Panmunjom, a small, volatile area jointly guarded by U.S., South and North Korean soldiers.

Police said policeman Kim Choon-Do, 27, was hit by a rock and then beaten by about 30 students during a battle at a major intersection north of Seoul. He was rescued, but died.

Government scientist ends 33-day hunger strike

NEW YORK (AP) — A government scientist who was protesting the closing of his office by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) ended his 33-day hunger strike after doctors said his health was in jeopardy, according to a published report. Dr. Walter W. Stewart, a scientific fraud investigator, lost 30 pounds (14 kilograms) and his blood pressure fell 40 points by the end of his protest Friday night, the New York Times reported in its Sunday edition. Dr. Stewart, 48, was demanding that NIH reopen his office and promise to investigate the fraud cases that he kept locked-up in his files, the Times said. Dr. Stewart and a colleague, Dr. Ned Feder, were reassigned last month after a historian complained they were accusing him of plagiarism. Dr. Feder went on leave and Dr. Stewart said he was going on a hunger strike in protest.

Officials with the Department of Health and Human Services, which oversees NIH, said the two had gone beyond their mission in using NIH equipment and time to accuse historian Stephen B. Oates of plagiarism in a biography of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Stewart said they had permission to test Mr. Oates' work for plagiarism using the computer system he and Dr. Feder had developed. While receiving no promises from the institutes, Dr. Stewart told the Times that several members of Congress promised to support him. In addition, about 24 scientists and other workers at the institutes said they would join Mr. Stewart's cause, with each person fasting for a day, the Times said.

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China pioneers free-electron laser

HONG KONG (R) — Scientists in Peking have developed what a China-funded news agency has called Asia's first infrared free-electron laser, dubbing it a "ray of hope" for medical and other research. The breakthrough was the fruit of a five-year programme carried out by the China Institute of Industrial Physics and the China Academy of Sciences, the China News Service (CNS) reported late Saturday. Scientists at the new Peking free-electron laboratory recently completed construction of "Dawn Number One," a linear-induction accelerator free-electron laser amplifier. The device was put into use May 26, when it became the first in Asia to produce infrared laser radiation, succeeding where 10 rival Asian machines had failed, CNS said. "This has aroused the great attention of Japanese experts," the report said. Jubilant scientists nicknamed the device the "Ray of Hope" because of its potential for advancing Chinese research in medicine, photochemistry, communications, semiconductor, biology and other fields. Free-electron lasers developed in the West are being used to analyse the way electrons react in various materials.

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British explorer stops over on Miyako

TOKYO (AP) — A British explorer trying to sail a bamboo raft across the Pacific has stopped over on Japan's Miyako Island to repair communications gear, the Maritime Security Agency said Sunday. Tomohide Fukuhara of the MSA, Japan's coast guard, said the raft Xiu Fu, carrying Tim Severin and four other crew members, reached Hirata Port on the island Saturday afternoon, and all five were in good condition. Mr. Severin, 52, who is trying to prove Chinese mariners could have reached North America more than 1,700 years before Columbus, left Hong Kong May 13 for the United States. He told MSA authorities they crew would stay four days on Miyako, 1,900 kilometres southwest of Tokyo.

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Azeri parliament speaker quits

BAKU, Azerbaijan (AP) — Azerbaijan's parliament speaker has resigned, deepening the nation's government crisis and clearing the way for a return to power of former Soviet communist leader Geidar Aliyev.

Isa Gambarov stepped aside under pressure from a rebel commander, Surat Huseynov, who seized several towns in eastern Azerbaijan in the last week in opposition to the government's conduct of the war over Nagorno-Karabakh.

The renegade former army commander, whose rebellion claimed 70 lives in fighting last week, already had forced out the prime minister and also demands removal of President Abulfaz Elchibey and the cabinet.

The leadership change could affect the course of the 5-year-old war, the worst in the former Soviet Union and the second bloodiest in Europe. Thousands have been killed and hundreds of thousands left homeless.

By Saturday night, Surat Huseynov's forces edged closer to Baku. A presidential spokesman said the rebel leader controlled the Yevlakh, Barda and Akdash regions, 200-300 kilometres east of the capital.

The spokesman said there was no resistance in the cities, indicating support for the rebel commander.

Mr. Elchibey also faced new fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh. Armenian forces attacked Azerbaijan's strategic Agdam region Saturday with tanks and warplanes. Azerbaijan claimed Sunday to have retaken the area.

The parliament speaker, Gambarov, was expected to submit his resignation Sunday.

In a statement read by Azerbaijan television Saturday night, Mr. Gambarov said he was resigning "to reserve the country's stability and prevent civil war."

Mr. Gambarov was Azerbaijan's second most powerful leader. His position was expected to be filled by Mr. Aliyev or Elbar Mamedov, head of the main opposition National Independence Party.

Over 1,000 members of Cambodia Royalists flee 'autonomous zone'

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP) — The leader of the Cambodian election's winning party said Sunday he had ordered his soldiers to prepare to retake an "autonomous zone" established by the losers of last month's balloting.

Violence was reported to have erupted in the zone, which includes seven provinces of eastern Cambodia.

"We are ready to set up our own forces to fight and liberate that part of Cambodia," Prince Norodom Ranariddh told journalists. "We are not going to accept any partition of Cambodia. Cambodia is small enough."

The secessionist movement is led by Prince Ranariddh's half-brother, Prince Norodom Chakrapong. He is a senior official of the Vietnamese-installed government that lost the U.N.-organised election by a slim margin to the

FUNCINPEC Party headed by Prince Ranariddh.

Prince Chakrapong claimed the polling was fraught with irregularities and refused to honour the results, which have been recognised by the United Nations.

The government party also has contested the election results but Premier Hun Sen has rejected the autonomy zone and appealed for peace, his spokesman said.

Prince Chakrapong declared Saturday that he had established an autonomous zone across 40 per cent of Cambodia and ordered all FUNCINPEC members and U.N. peacekeepers to withdraw.

FUNCINPEC Party members said Sunday that renegade government soldiers have shot their colleagues, burned down their offices and forced more than 1,000 to flee to Phnom Penh from the seven provinces.

"Our FUNCINPEC workers and supporters had to run away for their lives or they would be shot," said Ken Savut, who fled Prey Veng Province. "The shooting is real."

He was among two dozen FUNCINPEC members who described in interviews in the capital Sunday how soldiers marched through the streets in several of the provinces, shooting several FUNCINPEC members and beating others.

It is unclear how many soldiers Prince Chakrapong has taken with him in the so-called "King Father Autonomous Zone" along the border with Vietnam and Laos.

"We have the right of self-defence. We have organised now," Prince Ranariddh said. "I would like to let you know we do have arms, weapons caches in those provinces."

Congolese military leaders ask president, opposition to negotiate

BRAZZAVILLE (AFP) — Congolese military leaders asked President Pascal Lissouba and the opposition coalition Sunday to set up negotiations as tension mounted in the capital following disputed legislative elections.

Radio-Congo, quoting a military communique, said Sunday that the army has asked Mr. Lissouba and the opposition to each designate three delegates who would organise the negotiations in order to avoid plunging the country further into political crisis.

Mr. Lissouba "has committed himself to personally lead these negotiations," the radio said.

The military's call for peace came as opposition supporters, some reportedly armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles, set up barricades in the Congolese capital Saturday after hearing that Mr. Lissouba was preparing to name a prime minister.

The demonstrations came a day after the interior ministry announced the result of a legislative run-off held last Sunday and which gave Mr. Lissouba supporters an overall majority in parliament.

World Cup qualifying matches

China defeats Pakistan 3-0

Group A standings

HONGKONG (AP) — China beat Pakistan 3-0 and Yemen drew 1-1 with Jordan Saturday as both moved within a point of Iraq in Group A of the first round of Asian regional World Cup qualifying in Chengdu, China, Xinhua reported.

China's Gao Hongbo (scored in the 62nd minute) and Hao Haidong in the 64th minutes. Hongbo netted the third goal in the final minute.

Iraq, the other team in the group, was idle Saturday but leads with a 3-1-0 record and seven points. China is 3-0-2 with Yemen 2-2-1. Jordan is 1-3-1 with five points, but Iraq had played one less game.

Only the six, first-round group winners advance to the second round of Asian qualifying, from which two teams will advance to the 1994 World Cup in the United States.

Iraq next faces Jordan Monday. Yemen will face Pakistan.

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Iraq	4	3	1	0	16	2	7
China	5	3	0	2	11	2	6
Yemen	5	2	2	1	9	9	6
Jordan	5	1	3	1	6	7	5
Pakistan	5	0	0	5	2	24	0

South Korea beat Bahrain 3-0 Sunday in an Asian Group D game of World Cup soccer qualifying play.

The game had no effect on the five-oation group standings. South Korea already had won the right to advance to the final Asian qualifying round.

It finished Group D competition with seven victories against one draw. The other group members were Hong Kong, Lebanon and India.

In the final match of the Group D qualifiers, India upset Hong Kong 3-1 after leading 1-0 at halftime.

The Indians shocked their

opponents with deft football, with Vijayan opening the scoring in the sixth minute.

Seven minutes after the resumption, Bhupinder Thakor netted the second Indian goal and 25 minutes later Vijayan nearly converted a pass from Gunabala Singh.

Hong Kong's Wong Chi Keung, got his side's face-saving goal.

Final Group D

	Pts
South Korea	15
Bahrain	9
Lebanon	8
Hong Kong	5
India	3

PSG wins French Cup final

PARIS (APF) — Three goals in an explosive 11 minute period gave Paris St. Germain an emphatic French Cup final victory over a Nantes team reduced to eight men by the end of Saturday's match.

The 3-0 win at the rain-soaked Parc des Princes national stadium gave Paris their third Cup win, 10 years after they last won the competition, also against Nantes.

But the 75th anniversary final was thoroughly bad tempered. By the time referee Remi Harrel showed his third red card, to Jean-Louis Lima in the 82nd minute, Nantes were already three goals down and desperate.

Antoine Kambouare scored a 48th minute penalty — after fellow New Caledonian Christian Karembeu had been sent off — David Ginola fired home a 25 metre free kick and Alain Roche headed the third in the 59th minute.

Nantes collapsed after the penalty. Karembeu tripped Laurent Fournier and was ordered off after pushing the referee while protesting.

Former Yugoslav international Zoran Vukic went after collecting his second yellow card for a foul on Ginola. Lima was only on the field for 11 minutes when a crude foul from behind brought out the red card again.

Nantes coach Jean-Claude Suaudeau moaned that referee Harrel ruined the anniversary final. "As long as there are people like him around football doesn't stand a chance," said Suaudeau.

Harrel was unrepentant, saying "there were lots of things in that match that should never be seen in a Cup final in front of so many people." Even Nantes players had to admit that, in between the disruption, Paris dominated the game.

Garrison, Shriver in blazing row

BIRMINGHAM (R) — Black tennis player Zina Garrison accused Pam Shriver of racism and threatened to resign from the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) board after a stormy quarter-final win over her fellow American Saturday.

Shriver swore at Garrison's entourage, accusing them of applauding her errors as she slumped to defeat in the Birmingham Classic tournament.

Shriver, president of the WTA's board of directors, also slammed balls into the netting and walls and bit a ball directly at her opponent.

punished by umpire Jane Tabor. Garrison added: "She should have got a warning. If I had done what she did I would have got a point penalty or default."

Shriver said: "I got pretty annoyed out there — it happens. I thought at 30 I had outgrown the rage but it hasn't happened yet."

"She probably said she would quit in the heat of the moment — it would be a great loss. Me the player and the off-court stuff are two different people."

"I haven't a racist bone in my body — my coach is black. That was probably a way of striking

faces Latvian Larisa Neiland who ended the run of Australia's Kristine Radford 6-3, 6-2.

Railo forced play indoors. The semifinals were postponed till Sunday in the hope of holding them outdoors.

Stich and Ferreira reach final

Michael Stich and Wayne Ferreira, the sixth and seventh seeds, survived tough three-set challenges to reach the final of the London Grass Court Championships at Queen's Club Saturday.

Stich fought off four match points in the 12th game of the deciding set before subduing tenacious Australian outsider Jamie Morgan, ranked 83rd in the world, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

Ferreira, the titleholder, earned a chance of a repeat triumph by outlasting lanky American Todd Martin, the 11th seed, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5.

The German and the South African, who are also doubles partners here, will battle for a first prize of \$86,000.

Stich and Ferreira are both emerging as prime contenders for the Wimbledon title when that tournament starts June 21.

Stich, the Wimbledon champion in 1991, has shown the best form here but Ferreira insisted after his win Saturday that he also had every chance.

"I think I have a better chance than last year. I think I can get through and win it," he said. "I know that's a high goal to set but the way I've been playing this week I think I have a chance."

Stich, 24, found the burly 22-year-old Morgan a tough customer in the opening semifinal.

In the first set, Stich dropped just one point on his first five service games, then lost his serve to drop the set 7-5.

The Australian, who comes from a surfing family in Sydney and who beat Stefan Edberg on Friday, has a strong serve-and-volley game well suited to grass court tennis.

But Stich seized the first break



Zina Garrison

point he had in the match in the ninth game of the second set as he squared the battle.

The decider almost turned against Stich in the 12th game but he saved four match points, two with aces.

"I think I played very well and I'm satisfied with how I played," Stich said.

"Jamie served great and was very aggressive on his volleys which made it difficult for me. He gave me no free points."

"He may have had more break points than me. But I think I played better," he said.

Ferreira, 21, dropped the first set to the tall, bearded Martin on a 7-2 tie-break, but levelled the match after an early break in the second set.

Mansell gets 3rd Indy pole position

DETROIT (R) — A quick lap free of traffic early in the final qualifying session, earned Nigel Mansell, driving a Lola Ford Cosworth, his third pole position in the Indy car series, with a track record of 105.489 miles per hour (169.763 kilometres) Saturday.

It was the 10th consecutive pole position for a Ford-powered Indy car.

Mansell, the 39-year-old,

reigning Formula One champion, was more than one half second faster than Emerson Fittipaldi and a full second faster than Paul Tracy, who was third.

Mansell also had a bit of luck when both of his rivals ended their session early, after tagging the wall in turn 13 in separate incidents.

Mansell said he thought he could have been even faster.

"The conditions were better this morning," Mansell said. "This afternoon they got a little bit warmer and we had a balance change in the car."

"The problem was I hit a lot of traffic and the tires went off. You only get a little more than two laps with them when they're really good," Mansell said.

"On the first run, I got a clear run for one or two laps. On the second run, I could have gone a bit quicker, but there's no way with what seems like 40 cars on the circuit."

Sweden's Stefan Johansson, another Formula One veteran, was fourth fastest in a Penske Chevrolet. Bobby Rahal, was fifth on the grid in a Lola Chevy.

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North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ A 10 9 6 5
♦ 3
♣ A J 10 9 7 4
EAST
♠ Q 8 3
♥ A J 7 2
♦ Q J 3
♣ K 10 9 4
SOUTH
♠ K 8 6 3 2
♥ K 10 9 5 4
♦ K 7 4 2
♣ A Q J 2
* Void

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣
The Summer North American Championships, held in Toronto, produced an unusual number of strange hands, which we will feature from time to time over the next few weeks. Our first challenge is for you to select which card in the West leading a diamond, as West made hand won the decisive trick against the six hearts after a diamond lead.

North's one-no-trump response to the major-suit opening was forcing and South's rebid of three hearts was, to say the least, imaginative. The partnership was using five-ace Blackwood in which the king of trumps also counts as an ace, so South's five hearts showed two controls. From North's point of view, a small slam seemed eminently reasonable.

West, Dennis Sorenson of Gresham, Ore., got his side off to the worst possible start with a diamond. Declarer won with the jack, cashed the ace for a spade discard and embarked on a crossruff.

South, ruffed a spade in dummy, cashed the ace of clubs, discarding a spade, and ruffed a club. After ruffing another spade, declarer led a club and East ruffed with the jack. Declarer overruffed, ruffed another spade and led a club. This time East discarded a diamond and declarer ruffed low.

Declarer ruffed the king of spades with the ten of hearts and led another club. East shot in with trump queen, forced the ace of trumps by to select which card in the West leading a diamond, as West made hand won the decisive trick against the six hearts after a diamond lead.

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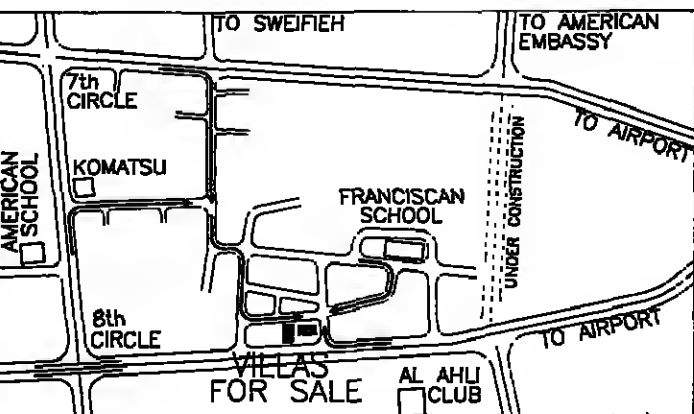
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Rabbani, Hekmatyar hold talks

KABUL (AP) — The two chief rivals in Afghanistan's civil war met Sunday to discuss their conflict a day after they were prevented from doing so by rocket attacks, aides said.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani and Prime Minister Hekmatyar met in a hamlet in the Paghman Valley for more than four hours, the aides said.

"They discussed various aspects of the ongoing conflict," said Mr. Hekmatyar's spokesman Garibur Rahman Sayeed, refusing to give details.

Earlier Sunday, presidential spokesman Aziz Murad said a meeting planned Saturday between the two leaders in the Paghman mountains was cancelled when the site came under rocket attack.

Mr. Murad was not immediately available to comment on the new development.

The two leaders have been fighting for power since their groups, along with some other parties, took over the government from a fallen regime in April 1992. Tens of thousands of people have been killed in the conflict.

Mr. Hekmatyar lives outside Kabul, surrounded by his Hezbe-Islami guerrilla forces, and Mr. Rabbani, similarly protected, inside the city. A power-sharing agreement last month failed to settle their differences.

"The agenda of the meeting was to clear the misunderstanding and pave the way for the prime minister to come into Kabul and begin work," Mr. Murad told reporters earlier.

He said Mr. Rabbani was hoping to persuade Mr. Hekmatyar to start working from the palatial prime minister's office in the centre of Kabul. Mr. Hekmatyar, however, has been putting off coming into the city, fearing for his safety. Kabul is largely controlled by Mr. Rabbani's Jamiat-e-Islami party.

The Paghman area, 25 kilometres west of Kabul, is controlled by Abdul Rab Rasool Sayyaf, a Rabbani ally. The Rabbani-Hekmatyar conflict has drawn other groups into the civil war, even though all of them are part of a coalition government. Effort to reach a peace accord have been complicated by the numerous inter-group rivalries.

Mr. Murad claimed the rockets were fired by Hezbe-e-Wahdat, which supports Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezbe-e-Islami; but the Wahdat's main enemy is the Sayyaf group.

Mr. Murad also said two guards were injured by the rockets that fell near the house, but his claims could not be independently confirmed.

The groups had fought the Soviet occupation army in Afghanistan from 1979 until 1989, when the Red Army withdrew.

Woman set to be Turkish premier

ANKARA (Agencies) — Tansu Ciller, a U.S.-trained economist, Sunday won her bid to become the first woman premier of Muslim Turkey.

She was elected leader of the centre-right True Path Party (DYP), the senior partner in the governing coalition, after two male rivals conceded defeat and withdrew after the first round of balloting at the party congress.

Her election clears the way for her appointment as premier by President Suleyman Demirel.

Ms. Ciller, 47, to succeed Mr. Demirel at the head of the coalition partnership with Social Democrats, received 574 votes in the congress. Of her two rivals, Interior Minister Ismet Sezgin got 320 votes, and Education Minister Koksak Topkan got 212.

On the first two ballots, Ms. Ciller fell just 11 votes short of the simple majority needed to win. She won when the rival candidates withdrew "to preserve the unity of the party."

Mr. Demirel, a politician for 30 years and a seven-times premier, quit his cabinet and party posts last month to succeed late Turgut Ozal as president. Mr. Ozal died April 17.

Earlier, Mr. Demirel announced his neutrality and said he would appoint the winner premier in keeping with custom.

Ms. Ciller pledged to take her country "into the 21st century" after winning the vote.

Ms. Ciller said she would become "a mother to the young" and a "daughter" to the older generation and transform Turkey into a leading nation.

Ms. Ciller, a former economics professor, was state minister in charge of the economy until she resigned last week to run for the top job, reportedly against the will of her mentor Demirel.

"I promise you victory in nine months' time," Ms. Ciller told party delegates, referring to nationwide local elections due to be held in March 1994. "I say I can lead Turkey into the 21st century together with the efficient cadres of the DYP."

She pledged rapid privatisation of Turkey's loss-making state economic enterprises to help solve its economic problems.

Ms. Ciller is attractive, articulate and telegenic, but failed to deliver many of her promises on the economy during her 19 months in office, her first experience of government.

"Nobody can resist a ripe idea," she said in her speech before the vote. "The idea today is change. The Turkish people want and expect change, something new. I nominated myself not for my youth, but for my personality and what I promise to do."

She said early general elections were possible and pledged to take the DYP to power with a clear governing majority.



ARRESTED: Pakistani soldiers escort a Somali hand grenade on him, near their headquarters in prisoner who was said to have been caught with a Mogadishu Sunday (AP photo)

Hakim seeks Muslim help to overthrow Saddam

DAMASCUS (AP) — A top Iraqi Shiite Muslim opposition leader Sunday called on Muslims worldwide to help the Iraqi people topple the government of Saddam Hussein.

Hojatoleslam Mohammad Bakr Al Hakim, leader of the Tehran-based Supreme Council of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, said Muslims had to realise that President Saddam was ready to use his heavy weaponry against the Iraqi people.

"Organised military action is the only way to confront the suppression Saddam uses against the Iraqi people," Sheikh Hakim told the Associated Press in an interview.

He claimed that rebels within Iraq have been coordinating with sympathetic elements within the armed forces in an effort to reduce civilian bloodshed when rebels battle the army.

"This one-year-old organisation is continuously developing to face the attacks and plots of Saddam, and it has so far succeeded in finding a sort of coordination with Iraq's army to avoid major clashes that might cause casualties among innocent citizens," Sheikh Hakim said.

There has been no independent confirmation of his claim and it is very hard to verify, given the secrecy surrounding Iraq's armed forces.

Sheikh Hakim, who was on a visit to Syria, said Iraqi opposition groups were coordinating to boost the struggle against the regime.

He called on the international community to move towards putting President Saddam on trial as a war criminal.

Iraq's anti-Saddam factions are a disparate opposition, mostly in exile, with a long history of friction and rivalry among their leaders that even now has still not been overcome.

Convicted militant, Israeli spy executed in Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — The government hanged Sunday the first of 12 Muslim extremists sentenced to death by military courts for terrorist attacks and trying to overthrow the government.

The execution, which was carried out in a civilian court in the Mediterranean port of Alexandria early Sunday, takes President Hosni Mubarak's fight with the Muslim radicals a step further and is likely to cause the militants to retaliate with new violence.

More than 150 people have been killed in the bloody confrontation between authorities and the extremists since last year.

The radicals, who want to turn Egypt into an Iran-like theocracy, target police, Coptic Christians and foreign tourists.

A military official, who declined to be further identified, said Sheriff Hassan Ahmad was hanged. A military court in Alexandria sentenced him and seven others to death Dec. 3. Ahmad was the only one in police custody and his execution came after the president rejected his appeal for clemency twice.

Mr. Mubarak started referring Muslim extremists to military courts to ensure speedy trials, which usually do not last more than two months. The defendants cannot appeal rulings by a military judge, but they can appeal to Mr. Mubarak for clemency. If it is rejected they can appeal once again within 15 days, and then the president has another 15 days to reconsider before the execution is carried out.

Muslim extremist attacks have continued at a consistent pace. The last major incident occurred last Tuesday when a bomb was thrown at a tourist bus which was on its way to the Giza Pyramids. Two people were killed in that attack and is wounded, including five British tourists.

Tuesday's attack coincided with a session in the retrial of radical Muslim Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman and 48 others in the southern oasis of Fayoum. Sheikh Abdul Rahman is being tried in absentia. He has been living in self-exile in the United States for three years and some of his alleged followers have been arrested in the Feb. 26 World Trade Centre bombing which killed five people and wounded more than 1,000.

The state security court in Fayoum was scheduled to hold another session Sunday. The retrial, as well as the execution, are likely to cause the militants to retaliate with new violence.

There was no word on when the other executions will be carried out.

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Libyan envoy shot dead in Congo

BRAZZAVILLE (Agencies) — Security forces on Sunday shot dead Libyan Ambassador to Congo Mahmoud Mohammad Saad in the centre of Brazzaville, the Cameroon's ambassador here told AFP, as tension rose following disputed legislative elections.

Hilaire M'bea-M'bea said Mr. Saad was killed at around 5:00 a.m. (0400 GMT) when security forces opened fire on his car as it tried to rush a city centre checkpoint.

The military high command had ordered a series of "exceptional" security measures, including spot checks on vehicles.

The Libyan diplomat drove through a barrier set up by the security forces, and they immediately opened fire on his car after issuing a warning, said Mr. M'bea-M'bea, adding that the incident took place in the administrative district, not far from the city hall.

Mr. Saad had been in this post for about three years, informed sources said.

The Libyan ambassador's body was taken to the Brazzaville morgue, while police opened an inquiry into the incident.

His killing brings the death toll in this former French colony to six since violence erupted after disputed June 6 legislative elections (see page 8). Two demonstrators were shot dead Saturday night in a clash with anti-government protesters and three other people were killed early last week.

No one at the Libyan embassy was available to comment and there was no immediate reaction from the government.

Mr. Saad had been in Brazzaville since 1989. He was appointed soon after the bombing of a French UTA plane over Niger on September 19, 1989 in which 170 people died.

A piece-by-piece reconstruction of the UTA DC-10 proved it was downed by explosives put on board in Brazzaville.

A Congolese witness linked Libyan security agents to the bombing but political observers, in Brazzaville said they did not believe there was any connection between the UTA bomb and the ambassador's death.

France's ambassador to Zaire was killed last January during army riots that forced the evacuation of more than 1,000 foreigners.

Column 8

Egyptian diplomat recalled after gold smuggling case

COLOMBO (R) — An Egyptian diplomat accused of smuggling 153 gold bars worth over 200,000 in Sri Lanka has been recalled home, the Sunday Island newspaper said. It said the diplomat assigned to the Egyptian embassy in Colombo, who was not identified, may have already left Sri Lanka. Embassy officials were not immediately available for comment. According to customs and foreign ministry officials, the gold bars were found in a hideout in the false bottom of a bag belonging to the diplomat as he arrived at Colombo's airport from Singapore. The bag and gold were confiscated, and the diplomat allowed to return to his embassy. It was unclear whether the diplomat waived the usual diplomatic immunity from search or if it did not apply in this case.

Canada candidates admit smoking pot

OTTAWA (R) — The two leading contenders to become Canada's next prime minister have admitted to smoking marijuana in their youth, prompting one Toronto comedy club to name its political satire show "Inhale to Chief." Kim Campbell, 46, who wants to be Canada's first woman premier, and Jean Charest, 34, bidding to be its youngest ever leader, both have said during the campaign to succeed retiring Premier Brian Mulroney that they experimented with marijuana. Ms. Campbell, a former justice minister, first claimed she had done nothing illegal but later admitted it was against the law. A bill now before parliament, supported by thousands of Canadians with criminal records for smoking marijuana, would legalise possession and private cultivation. But who ever was the Conservative Party leadership Sunday is not expected to act on it. Both candidates oppose legalising marijuana and a survey found that 62 per cent of Conservative Party activists oppose it. Toronto's second city comedy night-club say it is to fashion a show around the topic, which last year made headlines when U.S. President Bill Clinton admitted during his campaign for the presidency that he had smoked marijuana as a young man but never inhaled it.

U.S. court nominee failed to pay tax — officials

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal appeals judge Stephen Breyer, a leading candidate for nomination by President Bill Clinton to the Supreme Court, failed to pay social security taxes on domestic help, White House officials confirmed Saturday. The revelation — first reported by CBS television — cast a shadow over the candidacy of 54-year-old Mr. Breyer, the chief judge of the federal appeals court in Boston. White House officials, who declined to be identified, insisted that Mr. Breyer was still in the running to become Mr. Clinton's nominee for the Supreme Court, succeeding Justice Byron White, who will retire this summer.

Opposition leader sues prime minister for defamation

BANGKOK (R) — Thai opposition leader General Chatichai Choonavan, who failed to unseat the government in a vote of non-confidence in parliament Saturday, has filed a defamation suit against Prime Minister Chuan Leepai, officials said Sunday. Police said Mr. Chatichai's lawyer formally lodged a complaint against Mr. Chuan Saturday afternoon for defaming him during the debate in parliament Friday night. During the debate, which was broadcast live on television, Mr. Chuan said a sustained smear campaign was being carried out against him.

Televising debates is considered to negate parliamentary privilege in Thailand

Mr. Chuan alleged that members of parliament had faxed anonymous leaflets attacking him to various government agencies and newspapers and had tried to persuade some parties in his coalition to abandon him. "They even tried to get hold of the divorce certificate and find out about my son's date of birth. But they failed to get what they wanted. I felt ashamed that the respected members of parliament had resorted to such tactics only (to) topple my government," Mr. Chuan told parliament. Mr. Chuan told the chamber of the anonymous leaflets faxed from a business company in which Mr. Chatichai, who leads the Chat Pattana opposition party, is a major partner.

Iraqis continue to suffer with no end in sight to economic slide

By Mariam M. Shabih
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

The writer, who has just returned from a working trip to Iraq, wrote this story out of Baghdad.

SEARING heat, blinding sand kernels and bothersome humidity are terms used to describe the state of the weather — but in Iraq's case these are terms one could use to describe the state of the economy.

Inflation is at least 6,000 per cent of pre-war prices, unemployment is rampant and availability of the most basic commodities is often dependent on one's ability to find money needed for survival.

Although there is a black market, not everyone has access; nor can everyone or even any significant percentage of people afford any black market goods. Secondly the black market is limited in the number and the variety of items that can be found.

Frequently the goods found in indoor and under-cover black markets are limited to popular cigarettes such as Marlboro and Black Label Johnny Walker whisky and maybe some fancy cosmetics.

Medicines are scarce in the ill-famous Iraqi black market. Insulin and heart drugs, not to mention the more specialised kinds of medications, are simply not available.

The increasingly sick and immune-deficient people have no chance of a healthy recovery. Eye infections and actual blindness is on the increase, according to residents in the poor Baghdad suburb of Sad-

dam City.

"I have high blood pressure and diabetes and no medicine. — my eyes are getting weaker — Now my husband does many things for me because I bump into corners and break things," said Majeeda Omran, 62, a long time resident of Saddam City.

Thus the state of the economy has replaced the war as public enemy number 1.

The May move by the government in Baghdad to withdraw all British-made Iraqi currency and replace it with locally made photo-copy versions created a furor, and reportedly some heart attacks in bordering Arab states such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan.

But in Baghdad it was not clear if the move permanently elevated the exchange rate of the dinar or did anything else of value for the Iraqi economy.

At the current public exchange rate (or black market rate) the average Iraqi family of 6 to 10 people receive combined earnings of \$9 a month. The Iraqi Central Bank has floated rumours that it will establish an official exchange rate at about 30 dinars to the dollar. If it does, it would mean a huge difference to the current official rate which is \$3 per Iraqi dinar.

Prices of meat and eggs — for those that can still afford these luxuries — rose another



This Baghdad family lives on the equivalent of \$5 a month (photo by Mariam M. Shabih)

25 per cent in May. An increasing number of families is relying more and more on government food rations, which in essence cover 60 per cent of a person's daily calorie intake but only 30 per cent of their nutritional needs.

Foreign critics have raised the ration issue saying the government could make more food available through the ration system and build less bridges and monuments. While with monuments they may have a point that can hardly be said for bridges and other basic infrastructural building or rebuilding.

In fact many reconstruction projects are necessary just to alleviate the overflow of sewage caused by broken sewage

pipes all over Iraq. The broken infrastructure in the south has made international headlines during the last two years but during this reporter's latest visit it was clear that many neighbourhoods in the capital also have an overflow of sewage and drainage.

The government says it cannot repair without spare parts and spare parts are still off-limits to Iraq according to U.N. sanctions. Even chlorine, — desperately needed to provide clean drinking water — is still sanctioned. Small amounts brought in by aid agencies is like a drop of water in a vast sea.

The south
There are no official figures on unemployment in Iraq. But

in the southern city of Basra unemployment appears to be visibly higher than in other parts of Iraq. Many of its young men were volunteers in the Iraq-Iran war and of the one-million strong army, which laid off 600,000 in 1992.

Most of these young men have no technical or vocational training at all and thus are unlikely to find jobs as more than construction workers.

The reconstruction of Basra's broken bridges, of which there are at least a dozen, is finally taking place on a larger and more visible scale. Previously the attention that Baghdad's reconstruction was getting was embarrassing compared to the relatively limited effort being made in the south.

But building materials are limited and spare parts make the reconstruction of most of the city, which was hit heavily both by the allies and the Iraqis in the previous war, impossible.

The disastrous state of water-related infrastructure in particular is frightening. Backed-up sewage lingers threateningly in Basra suburbs waiting for its disease-carrying flies to claim its next victims.

No one this reporter talked to in Basra had eaten meat in the last six months. Fish in Basra, a traditional part of the southern Iraqi diet, tastes like chemicals and is literally uneatable.

But if the people in southern Iraq are genuinely hungry the people of the north appear to suffer less from this predicament. Closer to Iraq's fertile and rich soils, they live off the land and appear somehow distant from Baghdad.

People worry more about access to medicines and the availability of jobs. Food — especially large variety of vegetables as well as meat — is simply more available than in the south and Baghdad for the average citizen.

Many people live in farming communities to begin with and those that don't often have access to them. Many Iraqi Christian communities are being kept alive by their merchant relatives who live in North America and Australia.

The souls of Mosul, the pretty Sunni Arab and Christian city of about one million inhabitants, are filled with Turkish products and a can of

Coca Cola is not only newer but only half the price of its equivalent in Baghdad.

But people in the northern, Kurdish-controlled areas are beginning to suffer from their isolation from the central government. Sanctioned by Baghdad and unable to build a completely separate infrastructure, they have been hurt by their inability to trade with the Iraqi government.

Neither cheap oil nor food rations are available to the Kurds since they and the government drew control borders in October 1991.

Trade is limited to imports from Turkey at hard currency prices. Baghdad's withdrawal of the 25-dinar note made in Britain has undermined the ability of the Kurds to trade with Turkey greatly.

Unemployment, says Matin Ahmed from the town of Amadia (population 6,000), is the "most serious problem that we have."

Many Kurds are returning to the fields and becoming farmers. Most were employed by Baghdad's huge bureaucracies and government agencies at some point. These jobs have not been replaced and pensions have not been paid to the rebellious Kurds by Baghdad since October 1991.

Kurds in the Dohuk governorate, where Kurdish leader Massoud Barazani is king, say that they want trade with Baghdad and an end to the frontier between Iraqi-controlled areas and Kurdish-controlled areas. What they don't want is to be ruled by Baghdad.